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Crop Production

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
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November 9, 1961
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1961

Corn for grain estimate is up 21 million bushels from October 1 and at 3,549 million bushels is 9 percent less than the 1960 crop but 18 percent above average.

Soybeans are estimated at 701 million bushels, down 9 million bushels from October 1 but 25 percent above 1960 and 79 percent above average.

Sorghum Grain is estimated at 482 million bushels, down 21 percent from 1960 but 61 percent more than average.

Rice is estimated at 54 million 100-pound bags, off 1 percent from 1960 but 9 percent above average.

Fall Potatoes are estimated at 198 million hundredweight, 13 percent above 1960 and 27 percent above average.

Apples are estimated at 127 million bushels, 17 percent above 1960 and 13 percent above average.

Pecan prospects are at a record high of 225 million pounds, up 20 percent from last year and 48 percent more than average.

Cranberries are estimated at 1.2 million barrels, down 10 percent from 1960 but 16 percent above average.

Milk Production during October is estimated at 9,603 million pounds, 3 percent above 1960 and 7 percent more than average.

Eggs laid during October are estimated at 4,904 million, 4 percent above last year and 8 percent above average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Statistical Reporting Service
CrFr 2-2 (11-61)

Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

CROP		YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average: 1950-59	1960	Preliminary Nov. 1, 1961 1/	Average: 1950-59	1960	Preliminary	
							Oct. 1, 1961	Nov. 1, 1961 1/
Corn for grain	bu.:	44.1	54.5	60.9	3,013,797	3,891,212	3,527,428	3,548,813
Wheat, all	" :	19.7	26.0	23.5	1,034,770	1,350,339	1,210,826	1,210,826
Winter	" :	21.0	27.6	26.1	839,240	1,103,895	1,057,540	1,057,540
All spring	" :	16.4	20.7	14.1	255,530	246,444	153,286	153,286
Durum	" :	13.8	20.8	12.2	25,258	34,105	18,627	18,627
Other spring	" :	16.8	20.7	14.4	230,272	212,339	134,659	134,659
Oats	" :	36.3	43.3	40.9	1,231,781	1,150,774	993,512	993,512
Barley	" :	28.6	31.0	28.8	353,737	427,018	380,416	380,416
Rye	" :	14.2	19.7	16.9	23,907	32,491	25,867	25,867
Flaxseed	" :	8.3	9.1	7.8	35,526	30,409	21,420	21,420
Rice	100 lb. bag:	2/2,802	2/3,424	2/3,403	49,683	54,612	54,651	54,319
Sorghum grain	bu.:	23.8	39.8	44.2	298,968	608,235	478,429	481,793
Cotton	bale:	2/362	2/446	2/446	13,553	14,272	14,334	14,538
Hay, all	ton:	1.52	1.76	1.71	110,769	118,091	112,980	112,980
Hay, wild	" :	.81	.92	.79	10,336	10,481	8,627	8,627
Hay, alfalfa	" :	2.20	2.45	2.37	56,254	67,137	64,985	64,985
Hay, clover	:							
and timothy 3/	" :	1.48	1.64	1.60	25,513	23,943	22,741	22,741
Hay, lespedeza	" :	1.08	1.17	1.27	4,998	3,790	3,582	3,582
Beans, dry edible	" :							
(Cleaned) 100 lb. bag:	2/1,157	2/1,252	2/1,390	2/16,711	17,912	19,238	19,579	
Peas, dry field	:							
(Cleaned) 100 lb. bag:	2/1,215	2/1,088	2/1,042	3,415	3,241	3,449	3,449	
Soybeans for beans	bu.:	21.4	23.6	25.9	391,162	558,771	710,475	700,835
Peanuts 4/	lb.:	979	1,265	1,244	1,562,602	1,784,116	1,742,300	1,763,025
Potatoes:	cwt.:							
Winter	" :	155.8	154.7	185.3	4,327	3,264	4,354	4,354
Early spring	" :	138.7	123.7	182.5	3,557	3,489	4,636	4,636
Late spring	" :	144.4	198.1	200.6	24,024	26,451	26,983	26,983
Early summer	" :	105.5	149.7	152.2	12,363	14,637	15,020	15,020
Late summer	" :	170.8	202.7	201.6	33,636	34,552	34,614	34,614
Fall	" :	176.3	185.1	194.3	156,685	175,042	193,707	198,364
Total	" :	164.6	184.3	192.5	234,592	257,435	279,314	283,971
Sweetpotatoes	" :	59.9	77.1	76.1	18,898	15,636	15,056	15,198
Tobacco	lb.:	1,418	1,703	1,720	2,048,896	1,943,487	2,004,919	2,008,275
Sugarcane for sugar	:							
and seed	ton:	23.1	23.4	26.4	7,010	7,721	9,302	9,302
Sugar beets	" :	16.4	17.2	16.8	13,324	16,421	18,780	18,280
Broomcorn	" :	2/271	2/292	2/333	32	20	24	24
Hops	lb.:	1,538	1,575	1,518	48,604	45,976	35,219	35,219
Pasture	pct:	5/72	5/78	5/80	---	---	---	---

1/ Estimates for wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, hay, dry field peas, winter, early spring, late spring, early summer potatoes, broomcorn, and hops are not based on current indications, but are brought forward from previous reports.
2/Pounds. 3/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/Picked and threshed. 5/Condition November 1.

CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1, 1961

CROP		PRODUCTION (In Thousands)		
		Average 1950-59	1960	Preliminary 1961 ^{1/}
Apples, Com'l. Crop	bu. :	<u>2/</u> 111,848	<u>2/</u> 108,515	126,840
Peaches	" :	<u>2/</u> 63,130	<u>2/</u> 74,315	77,662
Pears	" :	<u>2/</u> 29,220	25,621	26,851
Grapes	ton :	2,937	2,997	3,134
Cherries	" :	<u>2/</u> 219	<u>2/</u> 187	236
Apricots	" :	<u>2/</u> 199	<u>2/</u> 243	191
Cranberries	bbl.:	1,040	<u>2/</u> 1,341	1,210
Pecans	lb.:	152,322	187,500	224,800

^{1/}Estimates for peaches, cherries, and apricots are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

^{2/}Includes some quantities not harvested.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1950-59	1960	1961	Average 1950-59	1960	1961
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
September	9,267	9,352	9,617	4,219	4,545	4,666
October	8,972	9,365	9,608	4,538	4,696	4,904
Jan.-Oct. Incl.	103,430	104,451	105,972	50,214	51,634	51,215

CROP PRODUCTION, November 1961

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

A C R E A G E

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average	1960	1961	1961 pct.
	1950-59			of 1960
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Corn for grain	68,639	71,443	58,275	81.6
Wheat, all	56,245	51,859	51,450	99.2
Winter	40,188	39,977	40,548	101.4
All spring	16,056	11,882	10,902	91.8
Durum	1,869	1,640	1,527	93.1
Other spring	14,187	10,242	9,375	91.5
Oats	35,510	26,554	24,320	91.6
Barley	12,282	13,763	13,225	96.1
Rye	1,674	1,652	1,528	92.5
Flaxseed	4,332	3,341	2,732	81.8
Sorghum grain	11,594	15,301	10,901	71.2
Rice	1,808	1,595	1,596	100.1
Cotton	18,737	15,309	15,652	102.2
Hay, all	73,006	66,958	66,156	98.8
Hay, wild	12,789	11,407	10,969	96.2
Hay, alfalfa	25,605	27,368	27,380	100.0
Hay, clover and timothy <u>1/</u>	17,321	14,588	14,240	97.6
Hay, lespedeza	4,628	3,233	2,827	87.4
Beans, dry edible	1,446	1,431	1,409	98.5
Peas, dry field	279	298	331	111.1
Soybeans for beans	18,045	23,639	27,100	114.6
Peanuts <u>2/</u>	1,609	1,410	1,417	100.5
Potatoes				
Winter	28	21	24	111.4
Early spring	26	28	25	90.1
Late spring	170	134	134	100.7
Early summer	119	98	99	100.9
Late summer	199	170	172	100.7
Fall	888	946	1,021	73.1
Total	1,429	1,397	1,475	105.6
Sweetpotatoes	320	203	200	98.5
Tobacco	1,466	1,141	1,168	102.3
Sugarcane for sugar and seed:	305	330	352	106.8
Sugar beets	810	957	1,090	113.9
Broomcorn	243	139	148	106.3
Hops	32	29	23	79.5

1/Excludes sweetclover and
lespedeza hay.

2/Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:



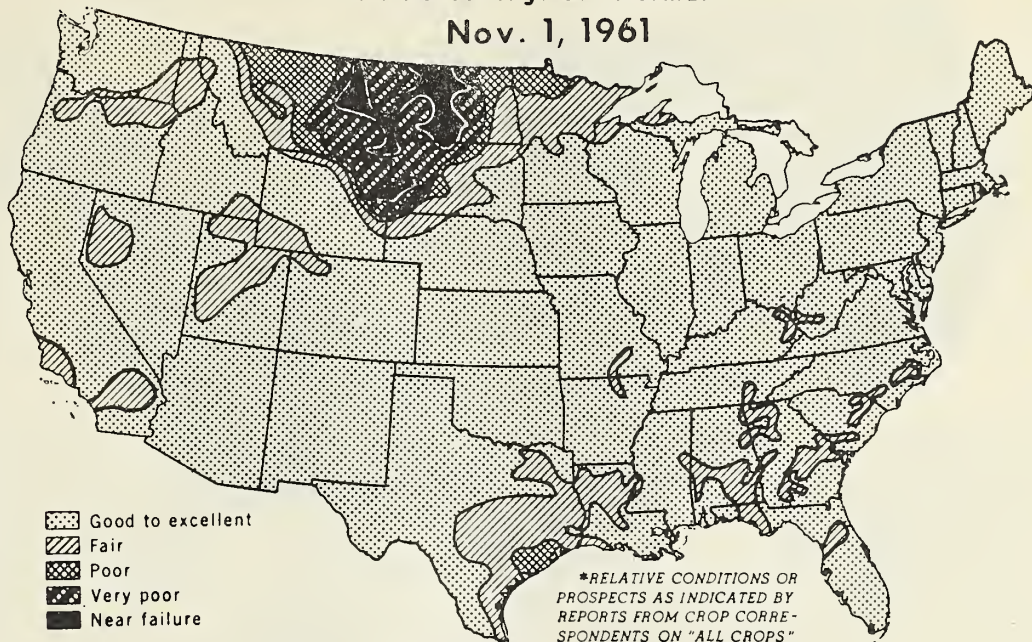
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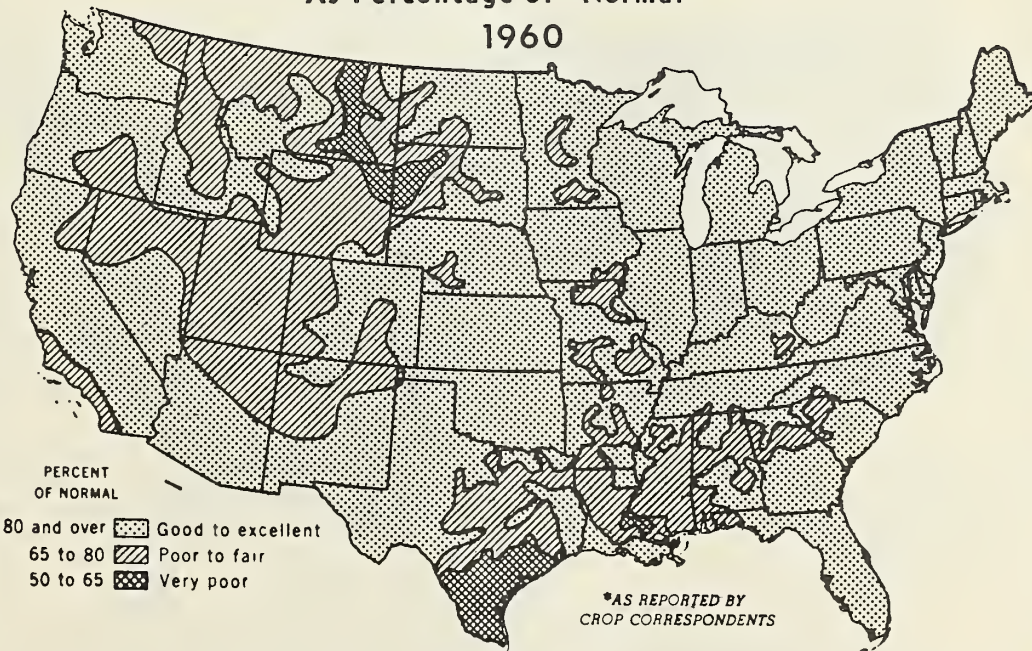
YIELD PER ACRE OF ALL CROPS
As Percentage of "Normal"
Nov. 1, 1961



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. SRS 18-61(11) STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

YIELD PER ACRE OF ALL CROPS
As Percentage of "Normal"
1960

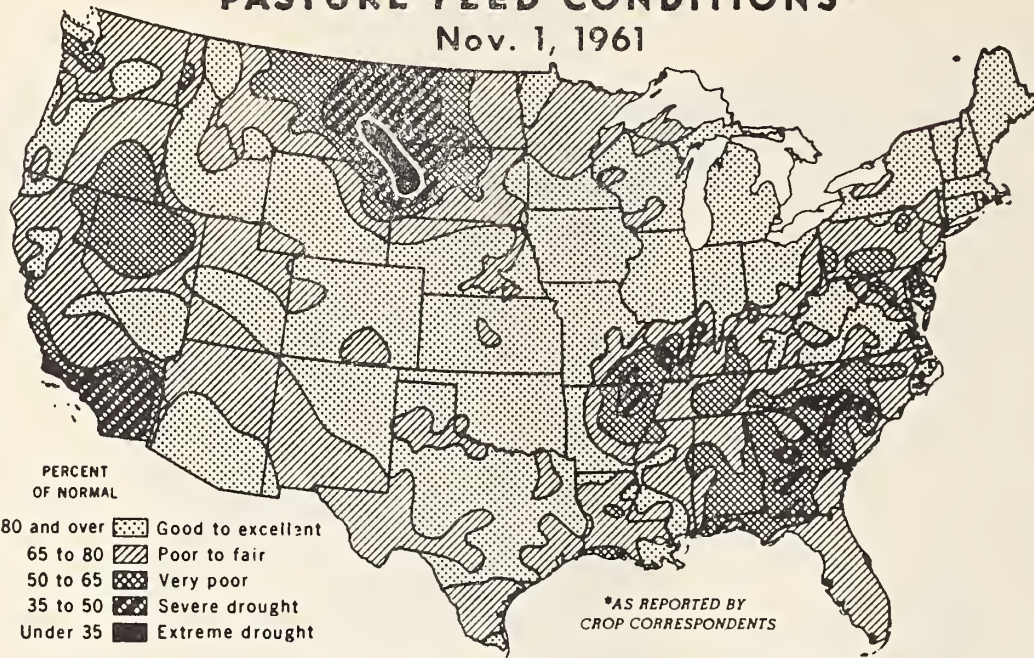


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PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Nov. 1, 1961



*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

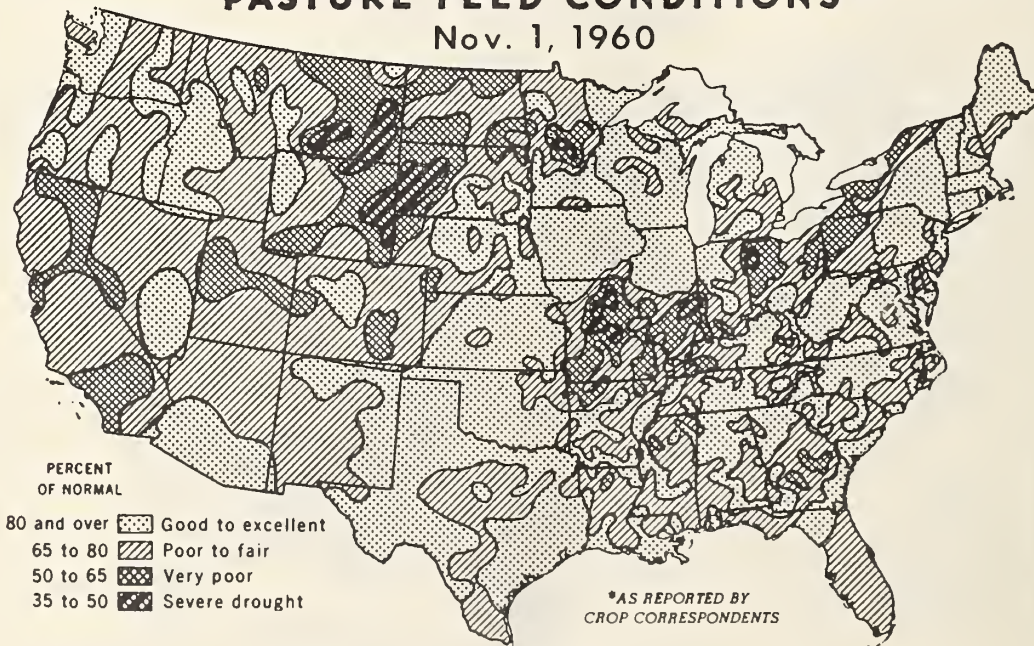
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STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Nov. 1, 1960



*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 8220-60 (11)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1961

1961 Crop Prospects Continue to Improve

October weather permitted late growing crops such as corn and sorghums to reach full maturity and add to earlier prospects. Offsetting declines in other crops held the all-crop production index at the same level as a month earlier. At 117 the index is 4 points below the high of 121 recorded in 1960. The yield index, representing a composite of 28 leading crops, advanced 1 point during October to 146. This compares to the previous record of 143 for the crop seasons of 1958 and 1960.

Feed Grain Tonnage Up Slightly

Delayed freezing weather in the Corn Belt allowed late growing crops of corn and sorghums to reach full maturity and nudge the output of feed grains above last month's estimate. Total tonnage of the four feed grains is now estimated at 138 million tons, up fractionally from last month but 11 percent under the 1960 total. The November 1 indicated corn yield of 60.9 bushels per acre far surpasses last year's previous record of 54.5 bushels. Harvest was progressing well except in the Central Corn Belt States where frequent rains have slowed drying and kept soils too moist for use of heavy equipment. As harvest of the important sorghum grain crop in Texas neared completion, yields exceeded earlier expectations and pushed production above indications a month ago. The increase in Texas more than offset lower prospects in Kansas where freeze damage reduced yield and test weight. Sorghum grain production is expected to total 482 million bushels--21 percent under the record crop of 1960.

Soybeans Decline, But Peanuts and Cotton Increase

Prospects for the soybean crop declined slightly during October. The November 1 estimate of 701 million bushels is one percent below last month but far surpasses the 1958 record output of 580 million bushels. The indicated yield of 25.9 bushels per acre eased off from last month's 26.2 bushels but is well above the 1958 yield of 24.2, the previous record.

Dry October weather across the southern half of the country hastened harvest operations and brightened prospects for the 1961 peanut crop. The production estimate moved up 1 percent from October 1 to 1,763 million pounds, though the indicated yield of 1,244 pounds per acre is 21 pounds less than last year's record level.

The November 1 forecast of 14,538,000 bales of cotton is 204,000 bales above last month's estimate and exceeds the 1960 output of 14,272,000 bales. Excellent October weather matured late cotton, reduced field losses, and speeded harvest operations.

Tobacco Prospects Strengthen, Sugar Beets Decline

Total output of all types of tobacco edged upward during October as small increases in the forecasts for burley, dark fired type 22, and Southern Maryland exceeded declines in flue-cured type 12 and Connecticut

Valley binder. Total poundage at 2,008 million pounds is 3 percent above last year but 2 percent less than the 1950-59 average.

Sugar beet harvest was in progress in all areas, but rain, snow, and freezing temperatures hampered some areas, particularly the Mountain States. The November 1 estimated production of 18,280,000 tons is down nearly 3 percent from a month earlier but 7 percent above the previous record crop of 1959. The production estimate of sugar cane has held steady for the past three months at 9,302,000 tons. The 1961 output is up 20 percent from last year.

Rice Output Lower-Dry Bean Crop Up

Reduced yields in Texas and Arkansas more than offset an increase in Mississippi, reducing the November 1 rice production estimate fractionally from a month earlier. The current estimate of 54.3 million bags is nearly a tenth larger than average. The indicated yield of 3,403 pounds per acre is the second highest of record and about 600 pounds above average.

Dry bean harvest is about finished in all areas with generally favorable October conditions resulting in a minimum of loss. Production gained nearly 2 percent during the month and the November 1 estimate of 19,579,000 bags is 9 percent above last year and 17 percent above average.

October Weather Brings Mixed Blessings

October temperatures were above normal in most of the North Central and North Atlantic regions. Freezing temperatures at the end of September caused limited damage but season ending freezes were delayed until late October over much of the central Corn Belt States. Rainfall was above normal over most of the northern half of the country and storms brought above average moisture to parts of eastern Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. In sharp contrast, the southeastern area from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Coast was suffering from a prolonged lack of rainfall. Much of this area received only limited precipitation in September and even less during October.

Late growing crops took advantage of the delayed killing freezes to reach full maturity. However, the frequent showers in the central Corn Belt States slowed corn picking operations and harvest was a week or more behind the usual pace. Corn was slow in reaching safe moisture levels for storing and fields were too wet to support heavy equipment in many areas. Farmers turned their attention to soybean harvest which made more rapid progress in the North Central States than did corn. Soybean combining was nearing completion in the Corn Belt. It was lagging in southern producing areas where planting delays got the crop off to a late start and the more vulnerable cotton and peanut crops took priority in harvest attention.

Dry weather over most of the southern half of the country, especially the Southeast, accelerated maturity and favored harvest operations

particularly of cotton and peanuts. Late season hay, pasture, and seed crops suffered from the extended period of dry weather and seeding of winter grains was hampered.

Weather was generally favorable for harvest operations over most of the Western States. October rainfall made it possible to finish seeding of most of the fall grains and improved germination and emergence of earlier seeded grain fields. However, October precipitation was insufficient to make up for earlier shortages and the area is hoping for generous winter rain and snowfall to relieve soil moisture deficiencies and build up water storage reserves.

Pastures Well Above Average

Reported pasture condition for the Nation averaged 80 percent of normal, 2 percent above last year and 8 percent above average. Pastures varied by States but were generally better than last year in the North Central region. Pastures declined more than usual during October in the North Atlantic States. Dry weather caused sharp deterioration in the South Atlantic and East South Central areas but Oklahoma and Texas received rainfall that held pastures at the good to excellent level. Conditions varied widely in Western States but the decline from October 1 was not great for the entire region.

The supply of hay and forage available for wintering livestock, as rated by crop reporters on November 1, averaged a little better than the previous two years but under the high levels of 1957 and 1958. Supplies were above last year in all regions except the North Central States. Declines were minor in the East North Central States. All States in the West North Central region except Kansas and Missouri indicated lower hay and forage supplies with North and South Dakota showing the greatest drop from last year.

Winter Wheat Seeding Largely Finished

Seeding of winter wheat for 1962 harvest was practically finished in the major producing States. Surface soil moisture conditions have been favorable throughout most of the Central and Northern Plains areas and seedings have been made at a rapid pace. Stands are favorable and off to a good start but will need more rainfall in western areas of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas to keep the plants growing and provide the expected winter pasture. In some Corn Belt and South Central States where wheat follows row crops, harvesting delays have postponed wheat seedings. Very dry soils in the East South Central and South Atlantic States hampered seed bed preparation and delayed or nearly halted fall grain seeding during October. October rainfall made it possible to finish the seeding of grain in Washington but farmers in Oregon were still seeding in dry soils in the hope of November rains.

Fall Production of Fresh Vegetables Lower

Output of fall vegetables for fresh market is expected to be 5 percent below last year and 1 percent less than average. Expected

increases in snap beans, sweet corn, and eggplant were more than offset by less production than last year for broccoli, cauliflower, celery, and green peppers.

The 1961 production of the nine principal processing vegetables exceeds last year by 10 percent and is one-fifth above average. Production of each of the nine crops exceeds that of last year.

Fruit Output Exceeds Last Year-Record Edible Nut Production

Total tonnage of 1961 crop noncitrus fruits is expected to be 8 percent greater than last year and 9 percent above average. Total production is off slightly from the estimate of a month ago because of a decline in prospects for grapes principally in California and New York, and cranberries in Massachusetts. These decreases more than offset an increase in apple prospects. A few apples, cranberries, and grapes remained for harvest as of November 1, but most of these were expected to be harvested early in the month. Except for apricots and cranberries all noncitrus crops were larger than last year.

Production of edible nuts is estimated at a record high with the total tonnage of almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts 17 percent above last year (the previous high) and 34 percent above average. Pecans and almonds account for most of the increased tonnage with pecans expected to be the largest crop on record and almonds the second largest. Prospects for pecans are not quite as high as a month ago as the nuts have not filled as well as expected in many areas.

Total tonnage of 1961-62 citrus (excluding California's Valencia oranges and "other areas" grapefruit) is expected to be 10 percent larger than both last year and average, with oranges, grapefruit, lemons, limes, and tangelos all showing increases. Only Florida's tangerine crop is expected to be below average. Harvest of citrus is in progress in all producing States and in general movement to date is ahead of last year.

Egg and Milk Production Exceeds Last Year

October egg production totaled 4 percent larger than in October 1960 as increased output was indicated in all regions except the North Atlantic and East North Central States. The higher level of egg production was the combined result of a 2 percent increase in the Nation's laying flock and an increase in rate of lay. Egg production per layer was higher in all areas and averaged 16.4 eggs for October 1961 compared to 16.0 a year earlier.

For the third consecutive month, milk production was 3 percent above a year earlier. October production of 9,608 million pounds was 7 percent above the 1950-59 average and a record high for the month.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CROP PRODUCTION, BY GROUPS OF CROPS
UNITED STATES, 1949-61 (1947-49=100)

Year	All crops	Feed 1/: grains	Hay &: forage	Food : grains	Vege- : tables	Sugar : crops	Cotton	Tobacco	Oil crops
1949	101	103	99	89	100	95	112	98	100
1950	97	104	106	83	102	117	70	101	115
1951	99	97	110	82	95	93	106	116	106
1952	104	103	106	105	96	95	106	112	104
1953	103	101	109	96	101	106	115	102	103
1954	101	106	108	85	98	118	96	111	116
1955	105	112	115	80	102	107	103	109	128
1956	106	112	109	84	109	108	93	108	152
1957	106	122	122	79	104	124	77	83	147
1958	118	135	122	117	108	122	80	86	180
1959	117	140	115	93	106	134	102	89	158
1960 2/...	121	142	119	110	107	130	100	96	171
1961 3/...	117	127	113	100	112	147	102	99	201

1/ Includes fruits and nuts, some other crops not in the separate groups shown, and farm gardens. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Indicated.

CORN: As of November 1, production of corn for grain is estimated at 3,549 million bushels, up 21 million bushels, less than one percent from the October forecast. The 1961 crop for grain is now expected to be 9 percent less than the record high production in 1960 but 18 percent above average. The indicated yield per acre of 60.9 bushels compares with 60.5 bushels indicated a month ago and surpasses the previous record of 54.5 bushels in 1960 by 6.4 bushels per acre. The record yield per acre this year in all regions has partially offset the 18 percent decline in this year's acreage for harvest as grain.

The unusually late killing frost in most producing areas permitted corn to reach full maturity during October, and quality is considered generally good. Harvest has progressed slowly in the main Corn Belt as moisture content of the grain remained high because of the late frost and generally poor drying conditions in October. In many areas, wet soil has delayed harvest as well as retarding natural drying of corn to permit safe storage. As of November 1, harvest had progressed as follows: Iowa 25 to 30 percent--ahead of last year but behind average; Indiana 20 percent compared with the average of 40 percent; Ohio 40 percent, 10 days later than usual; Minnesota 50 percent compared to 35 percent last year; and Illinois 33 percent compared to the average of about 60 percent.

In localized areas, corn has lodged badly as a result of high winds and wet soil. The prevalence of blight and stalk rot, particularly in the eastern Corn Belt, has weakened stalks and contributed to lodging. This will make harvesting difficult and may result in more than usual harvesting losses.

Production of corn for grain in 1961 will be less than in 1960 in all regions as follows: North Atlantic down 6 percent; East North Central 8 percent; West North Central 9 percent; South Atlantic 13 percent; South Central 8 percent; and Western down 15 percent. On the other hand, yields per acre in 1961 will be greater than in 1960 in all regions as follows: North Atlantic up 5.2 bushels; East North Central 8.0 bushels; West North Central 6.6 bushels; South Atlantic 0.6 bushels; South Central 5.8 bushels; and Western up 6.6 bushels.

SOYBEANS: Harvest of the Nation's largest soybean crop is nearing completion, with current production estimated at 701 million bushels. This is down 9 million bushels, or 1.4 percent, from last month, but is 25 percent above last year, nearly 80 percent above average, and 20 percent above the previous peak in 1958. The large production is the result of the highest acreage of record and a record-high yield of 25.9 bushels per acre. This compares with 23.6 bushels last year and the previous high of 24.2 bushels per acre in 1958.

Harvest of the bumper soybean crop proceeded satisfactorily in most areas during October although there was considerable delay because of rain and wet fields. In some areas final yields were reduced by hot dry weather. Arkansas was the hardest hit because much of the acreage in that State was planted later than usual.

In the heavy producing North Central area, production is down slightly. Gains over last month in Ohio, Michigan, and Minnesota were not enough to offset losses in Indiana, Missouri, and Nebraska. In Ohio, harvest was nearing completion by November 1. The quality of the crop is good and yields are high. The indicated yield in Indiana dropped a bushel from a month ago as some beans did not size as well as expected due to hot, dry weather in late August and early September. Rainy weather delayed harvest during the last part of October and 10 percent of the crop remained to be harvested on November 1. Illinois and Iowa soybeans are turning out about as expected a month ago. Illinois harvest was nearing completion by November 1 with only 5 percent remaining. Rain in Iowa, especially in the southern part of the State, delayed combining, and 10 percent of the crop remained to be harvested on November 6. The crop in Minnesota was nearly all combined by November 1 with yields turning out better than expected. The Missouri yield was lowered because of adverse weather. Rains and winds flattened some beans and harvesting losses may be heavier than usual. Harvest was about two-thirds completed by November 1 in Missouri, compared to 90 percent a year earlier.

Production prospects in the South Atlantic States declined slightly from a month ago. An increase in North Carolina was more than offset by declines in Maryland, Virginia, and Georgia. Dry weather over parts of the area adversely affected yields especially in the late planted acreage. The dry weather, however, has been extremely favorable for maturing and harvesting the crop and combining was well along by the first of the month.

In the South Central area indicated production is down from last month due to declines in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee. Dry weather in these States did considerable damage to the crop especially to the late planted acreage in Arkansas. Harvesting weather has been favorable and combining made good progress during October. In Arkansas, about 55-60 percent of the crop was harvested by November 1.

SORGHUM FOR GRAIN: Production is now forecast at 482 million bushels, slightly above the October forecast but still 21 percent below the record crop of 1960. Improved production prospects in Texas more than offset a decline in Kansas. Yields are turning out better than expected earlier in Texas but freeze damage lowered yields and test weights on late fields in Kansas. The indicated yield at 44.2 bushels per acre is 4 bushels above the previous high of last year.

Harvest of the fine Texas crop moved ahead rapidly during October and was 80 percent complete by November 1. Combining was about three-quarters done in the Southern High Plains and had reached the half way mark in the Northern High Plains. In Oklahoma, harvest was about half finished on November 1. Harvest has been delayed somewhat as the moisture content of the grain in many fields was too high for safe storage. High moisture content has also slowed harvest in parts of New Mexico, Colorado, and Kansas. Progress of harvest in Kansas was about 10 days behind average and only two-fifths of the acreage had been combined by November 1. Harvest in Nebraska was about three-fourths finished by that date and practically finished in South Dakota. Rains have caused some harvest delays in Iowa and Missouri but in most States east of the Plains weather has been favorable and harvest is proceeding rapidly.

PEANUTS: Peanut production is estimated at 1,763 million pounds, up 1 percent from the October 1 forecast. Improved prospects in Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Texas, and New Mexico pushed the indicated yield to a near record high of 1,244 pounds per acre, 21 pounds below the previous record set in 1960.

In the Virginia-Carolina area, weather conditions during October were favorable for digging, stacking, and drying operations. By the end of the month, digging was virtually completed. Picking was ahead of last year--about one-fifth completed--with the increased use of combines and artificial drying contributing to the earlier movement. The estimated production of 510 million pounds is unchanged from last month's forecast.

In the Southeastern area, unusually favorable weather permitted excellent progress for all phases of harvest. In Georgia, it is estimated that 96 percent of the crop had been threshed by November 1, about the same as last year. In Alabama combining from the windrow was completed with threshing from the stack well along and confined mostly to northern peanut counties. The estimated area production of 856 million pounds is about 2 percent above last month's forecast. Yields increased in all States in this area except Alabama, where yields were off slightly.

Prospects in the Southwestern area are up 2 percent from a month ago with Texas and New Mexico yields up and Oklahoma unchanged. Rains the first and last of the month slowed harvesting but virtually all of the peanuts have been dug and threshing was nearly two-thirds complete in Oklahoma. About three-fourths of the Texas peanuts were harvested. Production in this area, at 397 million pounds, is 1 percent above last year and 41 percent above the average of 281 million pounds.

DRY BEANS: Production of dry beans is estimated at 19,579,000 bags (100 pounds cleaned basis). This is 9 percent above last year's production and 17 percent above the 10-year average. Favorable October weather held harvesting losses to a minimum over much of the bean producing area and was largely responsible for the 2 percent increase in indicated production from the October 1 forecast.

The U. S. yield of 1,390 pounds is a record outturn per acre and exceeds by 7 percent the previous high of 1,297 pounds in 1959. The indicated yield for 1961 compares with 1,252 pounds last year and the average of 1,157 pounds per acre.

A moderate increase in production is reported in the Northeast bean area. October weather in New York was warm and dry furnishing near ideal conditions for completing harvest of a high quality crop with minor losses. In Michigan, harvest was completed under favorable weather conditions and yields turned out better than expected. The "pick" was running somewhat higher than last year's abnormally low rate but the season dockage is expected to be about average.

In the Northwest area, substantial yield increases in Idaho and Wyoming pushed this year's production slightly above average for the region. The crop is mostly harvested in the area and with the exception of the weather damage to part of the Nebraska crop, quality is generally good.

Estimated production for Colorado was up moderately from a month ago despite adverse harvesting weather. Harvest was slowed by wet weather. As a result, the quality of this year's relatively high yielding crop is not as good as usual.

California production shows no change from a month ago. Harvest progressed rapidly during October under generally favorable weather conditions. Harvest of Lima beans was practically completed and Blackeyes were more than three-fourths finished by November 1. Threshing was hampered to some extent along the coast by heavy morning fogs and occasional strong winds rolled windrowed beans in the Sacramento and northern San Joaquin Valleys but losses were not unusually large.

RICE: Production of rice is estimated at 54.3 million bags (100 pounds equivalent), slightly below the October 1 forecast and last year but nearly a tenth larger than average. The 3,403-pound yield per acre is the second highest of record and about 600 pounds above average. Reduced yields in Texas and Arkansas more than offset an increase in Mississippi.

In the Southern area, a crop of 40.5 million bags is in prospect, slightly below last year's 41.1 million bags. Yield prospects in Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana are at record high levels. Texas is well below the previous record because of damage by hurricane Carla.

Harvest got underway late and moved slowly until early October. Favorable harvest weather prevailed during most of October and by the end of the month only minor acreage remained unharvested.

In California, expected production is the same as a month earlier -- at 13.8 million bags. Harvest of the record high yielding crop proceeded slowly as much of the heavy crop was badly lodged and the crop matured slowly. Continued high moisture content delayed threshing and by November 1 about three-fourths of the acreage had been harvested.

APPLES: The commercial apple crop is now estimated at 126,840,000 bushels, up about one percent from the October 1 forecast. At this level, production is 17 percent above last year and 13 percent above average. Harvest is running later than usual except in the Pacific Coast States where picking was completed about on schedule. Late October weather favored picking in practically all areas. As harvest neared completion, growers reported the Eastern crop was a little larger than expected on October 1. All the increase was in New England. West Virginia was the only State in the East showing a decline from October. With the Michigan crop turning out well above earlier expectations, the crop in the Central States is up about 5 percent from October. The estimate for the West is up slightly from October. Increases for Idaho and Colorado more than offset a decline in Oregon where Newtowns failed to come up to earlier expectations.

The regional distribution of the crop is as follows: Eastern, 64,900,000 bushels, 23 percent above last year, and 24 percent above average; Central, 27,880,000 bushels, 18 percent above 1960, and 32 percent above average; and Western, 34,060,000 bushels, 6 percent above last year, but 11 percent below average.

The New England crop generally sized well as picking was delayed waiting for development of color. A scarcity of experienced pickers here and in New Jersey and Pennsylvania also slowed harvest. In New York's Hudson Valley, apples sized well and quality was good, but a lack of good color was a problem with the McIntosh crop. In the Lake Ontario region, harvest is expected to continue well into November. In Virginia, picking was delayed by late maturity and is not expected to wind up before mid-November, several days later than usual.

In the Central States some shortage of crates developed in Michigan, with the crop turning out well above earlier expectations. In Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, lack of sizing was a problem in some areas and for some varieties. Quality of the crop was high throughout the area.

In the Western area, harvest was about complete by November 1, although some late varieties were still being picked in Idaho, Colorado, and California. Color and quality was good throughout the area. Record high temperatures caused some heat damage to California apples in the later stages of harvest.

PEARS: The 1961 pear crop in the United States is estimated at 26,851,000 bushels, up very slightly from last month and 5 percent higher than the 1960 production, but 8 percent below the 10-year average. The increase over last year is primarily in the Pacific Coast States where approximately 88 percent of the crop is grown.

Harvest of Bartletts in the Pacific Coast area had virtually been completed by October 1 with production in that area 6 percent above last year but slightly below average. For other varieties harvest was completed early in October. Size and quality of these varieties were good except in Washington where the fruit did not size up to expectations.

Production in other States is near last year's crop, but 13 percent below average. Harvest was completed by mid-October and generally the fruit sized well and the quality was good. Production in the North Atlantic area is slightly higher than had been expected earlier.

GRAPES: The 1961 grape crop is now estimated at 3,134,330 tons, down 3 percent from last month's forecast. At this level, production is 5 percent above last year's crop and 7 percent above the average. Most of the decrease from last month resulted from lower expectations for all varieties in California, although slightly lower production is also expected in New York. Prospective production in Michigan and Missouri is up from a month ago but remains unchanged in all other States.

Weather in the Great Lakes region--New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan--has been very favorable for harvesting. Harvest should be near completion by November 10 in both New York and Pennsylvania. Picking was about through by November 1 in Michigan, but grapes were still moving heavily to processors in Ohio.

In Washington, harvest has been completed on a very good crop. Weather during harvest was almost perfect resulting in excellent quality.

California's estimated production of all varieties, while down from a month ago, is moderately above last year and the average. The estimate of Raisin varieties was reduced only slightly from a month ago. Crushing of Raisin varieties is now in the final stages and light fresh shipments continue from storage. All raisins have now been boxed following an ideal drying season. Due to a lower sugar content, Thompson raisins will be generally below top quality. The forecast of wine type grapes was reduced 3 percent from last month. The shortage of grapes for crushing was especially felt in the North Coastal area where the third consecutive year of low production was experienced. Crushing is now about through or nearing completion in all areas. The production estimate of table varieties was reduced 10 percent from last month and is now 20 percent below last year and the average. Harvest of Ribiers for shipment is now nearly through while Emperors, Almerias, and Calmerias are past their peak. Crushing activity is declining in the San Joaquin Valley.

CITRUS: The 1961-62 crop of Early, Midseason and Navel oranges is forecast at 64.3 million boxes, 2 percent greater than last year but about equal to the average. Prospects are down from a month ago primarily because of the decline in California Navels. Harvest is in progress in all citrus States. Prospective production of Valencias in Florida, Texas and Arizona is up from last year's crop and well above average. The principal increase is in Florida. U. S. orange production, excluding California Valencias, is forecast at 112 million boxes, 11 percent larger than the 1960-61 crop. (The first forecast of California Valencias will be made as of December 1)

Production of grapefruit, excluding California's "other areas", is forecast at 45.2 million boxes, 8 percent greater than last year and 9 percent above average. Florida, Arizona, and California's Desert Valley expect more grapefruit than last year, but the Texas crop is expected to be somewhat smaller. Harvest of the new crop is under way in all these States.

A lemon crop of 16.9 million boxes is in prospect, up 20 percent from the 1960-61 crop and 12 percent above average, with increases in both California and Arizona. Florida's lime crop (330,000 boxes) and tangelo crop (800,000 boxes) are up from last year but the tangerine crop (3.8 million boxes) is down.

Dry weather continued to be a major concern in Florida. Recent rains have been localized and provided only temporary relief. Subsoil moisture is very low. Irrigation was used to capacity in October and helped maintain the crop. However, in some counties non-irrigated groves are showing leaf wilt and the fruit is softening. An offsetting factor has been the lighter than usual droppage of fruit this past month. Because of advanced maturity, harvest of Florida citrus is moving along much more rapidly than a year ago, both for fresh market and for processing.

California's Navel orange crop has not sized as well as expected for the light set of fruit. In the early districts, Navels are coloring rapidly and picking has begun, although it will be very light until mid-November. Periods of high temperatures in October hurt Valencias. Some off-bloom is still appearing on Valencia trees. California lemons have developed well with the fruit showing larger sizes than a year ago, as of November 1. Grapefruit have also developed well, although heavy irrigation has been required. In the Coachella Valley, harvest of grapefruit has started but will be light until mid-December.

Conditions during October were favorable for Texas citrus. Picking of fruit was active during the month and harvest is well ahead of last year. Fruit damaged by the winds of hurricane Carla continues to drop or color prematurely.

Picking of Arizona lemons is under way in both the Salt River Valley and the Yuma area, and harvest of grapefruit is in progress on a limited scale. Although a few early Navel oranges have been picked the main harvest is not expected to start until around mid-November. Sizes of oranges, grapefruit, and lemons are smaller than usual at this date.

In Louisiana, orange trees have a heavy load of fruit, but sizes are small. Light picking of Satsumas is in progress, but heavy picking will not start until late November.

PRUNES: The 1961 production of dried prunes in California and Oregon is forecast at 140,750 tons (dried basis). A small decrease from last year in California was more than offset by sharply increased production in Oregon. The overall increase in the crop is 1 percent. However, the current crop is 8 percent below the 10-year average. Total production of prunes (fresh basis) in Washington, Oregon and Idaho is estimated at 65,500 tons, more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the 1960 crop, but still about one-fifth lower than the 10-year average.

Estimates of preliminary utilization indicate that 31,850 tons, or 49 percent of the production for these three States, were sold for fresh use and 21,460 tons, or 33 percent, were canned. The remaining production went for home use or was processed as dried or frozen. Last year over three-fourths of the small production in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho went for fresh use.

CRANBERRIES: The 1961 cranberry crop is estimated at 1,210,000 barrels, down slightly from last month and 10 percent below last year. The current forecast is 16 percent above the 10-year average.

A slight increase above previous expectations in Washington was more than offset by a decrease in Massachusetts where weather conditions continued to hamper harvesting operations. Picking of the Massachusetts crop was delayed during September by lack of coloring, and later by rainy weather. In early October bogs were flooded because of frost warnings. Berries have generally attained only medium size and unusually heavy shrinkage has occurred. In New Jersey harvest weather was favorable during October and only 10 percent of the crop remained unpicked on November 1.

In Washington and Oregon, harvest was progressing very well and is expected to be completed early in November. Quality of berries in the Northwest has been good.

PECANS: Pecan prospects declined 2 percent from last month as a result of lower expectations in the Carolinas, Georgia, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. At this level, production will still be 20 percent above last year and 48 percent above the average. Reduced prospects are generally due to the lack of moisture during the maturing period. Nuts are smaller and are failing to fill properly. In South Carolina, extensive scab and mildew infestation developed because of earlier unfavorable weather. A heavy premature drop has occurred. Heavy shedding of some varieties was also reported in Georgia. In Alabama, Stuarts have produced well. A light harvest has begun in the southern part of the State, but drop to date has been slow. In Mississippi, a good crop is expected in the Delta area for all varieties, but in southern areas of the State disease has severely damaged the Success variety and to some extent the Stuarts. The Arkansas crop is expected to be very short in the important central and eastern part of the State and fair to good in the south. Harvest is progressing rapidly in Louisiana under almost ideal weather conditions. Most nuts have been gathered, and harvest should be through by mid-November, weather permitting. In Oklahoma, production is very spotty due to earlier unfavorable weather conditions. Most seedlings are expected to be of fair to good quality, but improved varieties have failed to fill. Harvest is now under way in Texas and New Mexico. In Texas, a general lack of quality, fill, and size is indicated.

OLIVES: Harvest of California olives began during late September and progressed steadily during October. However, much of the fruit is failing to make satisfactory growth in most areas. Rains could cause some increased sizing. The eventual size of fruit and resulting utilization of the crop will be determined by the weather in the next few weeks.

FIGS: Harvest of California figs was about complete by October 1. The tonnage of dried fruit is expected to be heavier than the light crop of last season, with a larger crop of Calimyrnas making up the difference. Cullout of substandard figs is expected to be greater than last season due to heavy sunburn from the June hot spell.

AVOCADOS: A relatively light harvest of new crop Fuertes consisting of early bloom and off bloom fruit has begun in California, but movement to date has been hampered to some extent by the lack of maturity. Growth during October was only fair. The Fuerte crop is expected to be moderately larger than last season's light crop but substantially below the heavy crop produced during the 1959-60 season. Other varieties have made normal development to date.

ALMONDS: The California almond crop estimate as of November 1, at 70,000 tons, is unchanged from last month. This is 32 percent above the 1960 crop and 61 percent above average. Harvest is now virtually complete in all areas. Quality has been extremely high and losses due to blanks and worms have been low. Shelling percentages are running slightly higher than last year with a good meat yield expected.

FILBERTS: Production of filberts in Oregon and Washington is now estimated at 10,660 tons, slightly larger than on October 1, 19 percent above last year and 34 percent above average. Harvest was nearly through by November 1 in Oregon and was expected to wind up by November 10 in Washington. Sizes of nuts in both States were reported smaller than last year.

WALNUTS: The walnut crop in California and Oregon is now estimated at 76,100 tons, 5 percent more than last year and the average. The slight increase from the October 1 estimate occurred entirely in the Oregon crop. There, sizes are not as large as desired, but nuts are well filled and of generally good quality. In California, harvest was nearing completion on the later varieties by November 1. Quality has been quite high despite sunburn damage during June. The quality of Paynes was excellent, while the Franquette crop was of excellent soundness but of extremely small sizes.

POTATOES: Fall potato production is estimated at 198,364,000 hundredweight, 2 percent above the October 1 estimate. A crop of this size is 13 percent above 1960 production and 27 percent above the 1950-59 average. An increase in the production estimate over last month was made in all regions, although most of the advance was in the Eastern and Central areas. Maine registered the largest increase with 1.4 million hundredweight. Up-state New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota estimates show increases ranging from 410,000 to 670,000 hundredweight.

Except for wet and difficult harvest conditions in Maine and Idaho and some delay in the Red River Valley and Wisconsin due to rain, October weather over the Nation was generally favorable for potato harvest. Digging was complete or nearing completion in all States by November 1. Potatoes in most areas went into storage in good condition but there were some notable exceptions. Much of the Maine crop went into storage wetter and dirtier than usual. Late harvested potatoes in Idaho are expected to have considerable frost damage.

The fall crop in the 8 Eastern States is now placed at 65,942,000 hundredweight compared to 64,051,000 hundredweight on October 1 and the 1960 harvest of 62,355,000 hundredweight. Larger production than estimated

on October 1 is shown for Maine, Rhode Island, and upstate New York. The Maine crop grew very rapidly during its later stages and yields are much above mid-season expectations. The crop in Maine and northern New England was mostly under cover by October 23. Movement of poor quality potatoes to starch plants has been heavy. Southern New England areas, New York, and Pennsylvania experienced warm, dry weather during October and potatoes moved into storage in good condition.

The production indicated for the 9 Central States at 46,622,000 hundredweight, is above the October 1 forecast of 44,437,000 and the 1960 output of 45,487,000 hundredweight. Harvested yields were better than estimated a month ago in Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota. Most potatoes in the Central States went into storage in good condition, however in some areas of the Red River Valley second growth is expected to cause heavy grade-out.

The estimate for the 9 Western States at 85,800,000 hundredweight, up slightly from the 85,219,000 forecast on October 1, is 28 percent above the 67,200,000 hundredweight of fall potatoes produced in those States in 1960. Colorado, Oregon, and California account for the increase over October 1. In Idaho, rains and intermittent snows starting October 20 delayed completion of harvest. About 93 percent of the State's fall acreage was harvested by November 1 with about 88 percent complete in the south central and 95 percent in the eastern area. Low temperatures occurred November 2 with about 20,000 acres still unharvested. The extent of salvage operations is still uncertain but the possibilities of acreage salvage north of Idaho Falls are very slight. Some salvage of low quality potatoes is expected in the eastern area south of Idaho Falls. In the south central section, growers are making limited progress in harvesting the remaining acreage and loss of acreage in this area is not expected to be as large as in the eastern area. October weather in other Western States was generally favorable for harvest. In Colorado, a high quality San Luis Valley crop went into storage under ideal harvest conditions. Weather in Washington during October was nearly ideal for harvesting potatoes and 75 to 85 percent was dug by November 1. Movement of Washington potatoes to diversion has been heavy. Less than 10 percent of the Oregon acreage was still in the ground at the end of October. Diversion direct from the field has been fairly heavy. Digging of Tulalake acreage of Russets in California is practically complete. Part of the Stockton Delta seed acreage has been harvested. Harvesting of Kennebecs in the Salinas Valley is under way and will continue through the winter.

Total 1961 potato production for all seasonal groups amounts to 283,971,000 hundredweight, up 10 percent from the 257,435,000 hundredweight harvested in 1960.

The acreage of winter crop potatoes planted for 1962 harvest is estimated at 22,500 acres, 4 percent below intentions, 7 percent less than the 24,100 acres planted for 1961 and 21 percent less than the 1951-60 average of 28,500 acres. Florida acreage for harvest, at 8,000 acres, is 17 percent less than 1961 while the California estimate of 14,500 acres for harvest is 4 percent above 1961. Growers in the important Dade County area planted a few acres the last days of October.

Planting is underway in Fort Myers-Immokalee. Hillsborough's small acreage is planted and up but the area is very dry. The Everglades crop is making good progress. Stands are irregular in a few fields, but plants are making good growth with young tubers setting. Earliest potatoes will be ready to dig around December 20. Close to 90 percent of the winter crop will be red skinned varieties. Growth and progress of the California crop is good in all areas. Unseasonal hot weather at planting time resulted in relatively poor stands in Riverside County and the southern San Joaquin Valley. First harvest will begin in Riverside County around November 15 and in Kern County shortly thereafter.

SWEETPOTATOES: Estimated sweetpotato production, at 15,198,000 hundredweight, is up slightly from a month ago but is 3 percent less than the 1960 crop and 20 percent less than the ten-year average. October was generally favorable for sweetpotatoes although extended dry weather in several States resulted in soils too dry for optimum harvesting conditions.

Harvest in New Jersey was about 90 percent complete by November 1. Late season growth was limited by lack of rain and size was below earlier expectations. Sweetpotato harvest on the Eastern Shore in Virginia was practically over by November 1. Most of the late diggings on the Shore are going into storage. North Carolina harvest was about complete by November 1. Dry weather extended through October in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky; it restricted late season growth and held production below earlier expectations. About 75 to 80 percent of the Georgia acreage has been harvested. Harvest in Georgia is usually complete by November 1 but dry weather made it very difficult to harvest sweetpotatoes this year. Most of the Louisiana crop has been harvested. Soils are dry which makes harvest difficult and results in some damage to sweetpotatoes. Texas harvest was active through October and was well past peak by November 1. California harvest is still underway. Some production is going to market as harvested but large quantities are going into dry storage.

TOBACCO: At 2,008 million pounds, estimated production of all types of tobacco as of November 1 is about 3 million pounds above the forecast a month earlier. Small increases in the outlook for burley, dark fired type 22, and Southern Maryland more than offset fractional decreases in the estimates for flue-cured type 12 and Connecticut Valley binder. Total poundage expected from the current crop is the largest since 1956, 3 percent above production last year, but 2 percent below the 1950-59 average.

For all tobacco, a combined average yield of 1,720 pounds per acre is indicated--the highest of record. This compares with a 1,703-pound yield in 1960, the previous high.

Ideal curing weather which prevailed during the latter part of September continued throughout October. As a result, barn damage to leaf has been low while quality has been enhanced. In many areas, however, persistent dry weather hampered stripping and grading during October. By month's end, about 96 percent of the flue-cured crop had been marketed.

Production of flue-cured is placed at 1,253 million pounds or about 6 million below the forecast a month ago. The current estimate represents a crop which is about 3 million pounds heavier than last year and the largest since 1956. Production averaged 1,270 million pounds during the 1950-59 period. The average yield per acre for brightleaf types combined is indicated at 1,796 pounds, only 12 pounds short of last year's all-time record of 1,808 pounds.

At 537 million pounds, the burley estimate was nearly 7 million pounds over that of October 1. Expectations for greater poundage in Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana accounted for the increase. Production totaled 485 million pounds in 1960 and averaged 543 million from 1950 through 1959. An all-time high average yield of 1,705 pounds per acre is indicated this season for the burley belt. Last year, the yield averaged about 1,639 pounds.

In Southern Maryland, the crop is estimated at 33.2 million pounds, up about 1 million from the previous month. The 10-year average production is around 37.5 million pounds. A yield of 375 pounds per acre is estimated for this season.

The overall outlook for fire-cured increased to 54.7 million pounds from the 53.3 million forecast last month. Tennessee type 22 accounted for the increase as other fire-cured types remained the same. The current estimate compares with 45.4 million pounds produced in 1960 and 57.0 million for the 10-year average. Growers' reports point towards a record-high average yield of 1,553 pounds per acre.

The dark air-cured crop, types 35-37, showed no change from the October 1 level of 22.6 million pounds. This poundage is about 13 percent above the 20.0 million produced in 1960 but a fifth below average. A 1,456-pound yield is expected which would be the second highest of record.

Cigar filler production is estimated at 60.6 million pounds. Neither the Lancaster nor the Miami Valley area showed any change from the previous estimate. Last year, filler totaled about 59.3 million pounds which compares with the 10-year average of 54.6 million pounds. The average yield expected from filler types combined this season is placed at 1,712 pounds per acre. This ranks second only to the 1,730-pound yield in 1959.

Production from cigar binder types is estimated at 27.6 million, down slightly from a month ago by virtue of a 72-thousand pound decrease in the Connecticut Valley area. Total weight of binder harvested in 1960 is recorded at 29.3 million pounds while the 10-year average stands at 41.6 million. An average yield of 1,593 pounds per acre is estimated for the present crop.

A cigar wrapper crop of 19.1 million pounds is indicated. The crop is up slightly from the October 1 estimate of 18.9 million pounds and is second in size only to last year's 21.0 million pounds. Shade-grown production averaged about 16.3 million pounds during the 1950-59 period. This year's yield is estimated at 1,413 pounds per acre.

SUGAR BEETS: Production of sugar beets is now estimated at 18,280,000 tons, down 500,000 tons from the October 1 estimate. This production is 7 percent above the 1959 record of 17,015,000 tons. The indicated yield of 16.8 tons is 0.4 ton above average but 2 tons below the record set in 1959.

Sugar beet harvest was in progress in all areas during October. Weather in Ohio was favorable for digging and more than 75 percent of the crop had been lifted by November 1. Harvest has been completed in North Dakota. Harvest in the Mountain States has been delayed by rain, snow, and freezing temperatures. By the end of October two-thirds of the crop was harvested in Montana, 85 percent in Utah, but only about 50 percent in some areas in eastern Idaho. Harvest in Colorado progressed rapidly after a slow start, and 89 percent of the beets were harvested by November 1. Oregon temperatures had dropped enough by late October to permit stockpiling. Harvest in California is progressing as rapidly as factory capacity will permit; by November 1 harvest was 60 percent completed in the San Joaquin Valley and about a third completed in the Sacramento Valley. A considerable acreage of spring-planted beets will be left in the ground for harvest next spring.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in Continental United States is indicated at 9,302,000 tons, 20 percent above last year. In Louisiana harvest began in early October and moved forward rapidly under very favorable weather conditions. The sucrose content is normal or better. Additional moisture would be beneficial to plantings for next year's crop, which are virtually completed.

PASTURES: The condition of pastures in the United States averaged 80 percent of normal on November 1 -- 2 percentage points above a year earlier and 8 points above the 1950-59 average for the date. Pastures were generally good on November 1 in the Northeast and North Central Regions but lagged in the South and the West, where rainfall was short in many areas.

Pastures were considerably better than on November 1 last year in the North Central part of the country. Wisconsin was the only East North Central State where grass furnished less grazing than a year earlier, but pastures in that State were still generally good on November 1. In the West North Central States, pasture conditions varied from excellent in Iowa to very poor in North Dakota. Although feed improved some during October in North Dakota and South Dakota, pastures were poorer on November 1 than on that date last year. In other North Central States, grass supplied better grazing than a year ago.

In the East, pastures declined more than usual during October. Grass was excellent on November 1 in the New England States but needed more rain in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, where conditions declined during October because of the short supply of soil moisture. Pastures were poorer than on November 1 last year in all South Atlantic States. Conditions improved during October in Delaware and Maryland but declined in other South Atlantic States. Dry weather caused pastures to deteriorate sharply during October in North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

Condition of pastures held up well during October in Oklahoma and Texas but declines ranged from 9 to 17 percentage points in other South Central States,

where rainfall was generally short. Pastures were excellent on November 1 in Oklahoma and averaged good in Texas; they were only fair to poor in the other States. A month earlier, grazing was good to excellent in all these States.

Pasture conditions declined slightly during October in the West. Pastures remained excellent on November 1 in Colorado and were generally good in Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Arizona, and New Mexico. Conditions varied from only fair to very poor in the other Western States. Grazing was poor on November 1 in California, and continued to furnish limited feed in Montana.

MILK PRODUCTION: For the third consecutive month, milk production was about 3 percent above a year earlier. October production of 9,608 million pounds was 7 percent above average and a record high for the month.

Monthly milk production on farms, selected States,
October 1961 with comparisons 1/

(In millions of pounds)

State	:Oct. av.: :1950-59	Oct. : 1960	:Sept.: : 1961	Oct.: : 1961	State	:Oct. av.: :1950-59	Oct. : 1960	:Sept.: : 1961	Oct.: : 1961
N.Y.	: 722	797	803	855	Ga.	: 93	85	88	88
N.J.	: 91	95	94	93	Ky.	: 201	197	240	214
Pa.	: 484	541	542	539	Tenn.	: 187	181	215	186
Ohio	: 438	428	447	454	Ala.	: 94	79	83	79
Ind.	: 281	252	265	266	Miss.	: 105	103	114	101
Ill.	: 373	307	321	317	Ark.	: 90	73	81	76
Mich.	: 424	437	447	448	Okla.	: 127	111	110	112
Wis.	: 1,107	1,275	1,280	1,304	Texas	: 241	223	215	218
Minn.	: 514	596	551	597	Mont.	: 40	36	35	34
Iowa	: 437	433	447	441	Idaho	: 110	124	134	124
Mo.	: 309	272	311	282	Wyo.	: 16.4	14.5	14.5	13.6
N.Dak.	: 109	106	115	105	Colo.	: 67	69	64	66
S.Dak.	: 92	95	102	95	Utah	: 55	61	60	62
Nebr.	: 151	136	150	142	Wash.	: 141	158	160	158
Kans.	: 169	144	153	149	Oreg.	: 88	85	90	82
Md.	: 119	133	133	130	Calif.	: 562	663	673	676
Va.	: 171	179	190	184	Other	:			
W.Va.	: 66	56	55	54	States:	: 518	643	649	685
N.C.	: 133	134	137	133	U.S.	: 8,972	9,365	9,617	9,608
S.C.	: 47	44	48	45					

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: The Nation's farm flocks laid 4,904 million eggs during October--4 percent more than in October 1960. Egg production, compared to last year, was up 12 percent in the South Central, 11 percent in the South Atlantic, 7 percent in the West and 3 percent in the West North Central States. Decreases were 2 percent in the North Atlantic and 1 percent in the East North Central regions. Egg production for the period January through October totaled 51,215 million eggs, a decrease of 1 percent from the same period last year.

The rate of egg production per layer in October was 16.4 eggs, compared with 16.0 eggs during October last year. The rate of lay was above last year in all regions of the country. Increases were 4 percent in the West North Central and in the South Atlantic, 3 percent in the East North Central

and the South Central, and 1 percent in the North Atlantic and the Western regions. The rate of lay per layer on hand during the first 10 months of 1961 was 177.4 eggs, compared with 176.7 for the corresponding months a year earlier.

The Nation's laying flock averaged 298,207,000 birds during October, up 2 percent from the number on hand October last year. Increases were 8 percent in the South Central, and 7 percent in both the South Atlantic and Western regions. Decreases were 4 percent in the East North Central, 3 percent in the North Atlantic and 1 percent in the West North Central States.

The number of layers on farms on November 1, 1961 totaled 301,409,000-- 1 percent more than on hand a year earlier. Layer numbers, compared to last year, were up 8 percent in the South Central and 6 percent in the South Atlantic and in the Western regions. These increases were partially offset by decreases of 4 percent in each the North Atlantic and the East North Central and 1 percent in the West North Central States.

The rate of lay on November 1 was 53.3 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 51.2 eggs on November 1, 1960. This was an increase of 4 percent and a record for the date. All regions of the country showed increases from last year. Increases were 6 percent in the East North Central and the South Central, 5 percent in the West North Central and in the South Atlantic, 2 percent in the North Atlantic, and 1 percent in the Western regions.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1							
Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1							
	Thousands						
1950-59 (Av.):	58,286	63,733	88,837	33,782	50,868	36,995	332,503
1960	48,967	51,252	70,591	39,704	46,371	40,610	297,495
1961	46,849	49,150	70,075	42,223	49,876	43,236	301,409
PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1							
	Thousands						
1950-59 (Av.):	9,715	10,058	19,738	7,458	11,065	6,779	64,813
1960	8,095	7,144	14,014	9,070	9,693	7,308	55,324
1961	7,560	6,559	11,553	8,793	8,871	7,730	51,066
POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1 ^{1/}							
	Thousands						
1950-59 (Av.):	68,001	73,791	108,575	41,240	61,934	43,774	397,316
1960	57,062	58,396	84,605	48,774	56,064	47,918	352,819
1961	54,409	55,709	81,628	51,016	58,747	50,966	352,475
EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1							
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1950-59 (Av.):	51.2	46.5	42.5	42.9	37.6	52.8	45.2
1960	53.2	52.3	48.0	51.5	46.0	58.6	51.2
1961	54.5	55.3	50.3	53.9	48.6	59.4	53.3
^{1/} Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.							

Pullets not of laying age on November 1, 1961 were estimated at 51,066,000--8 percent below a year earlier. Holdings in all regions were below last year except in the West where a 6 percent increase occurred. Decreases from November 1, 1960 were 18 percent in the West North Central, 8 percent in the East North Central and in the South Central, 7 percent in the North Atlantic and 3 percent in the South Atlantic regions.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms November 1 are estimated at 352,475,000, compared with 352,819,000 at the same time last year and with November 1, 1950-59 average of 397,316,000. Decreases from last year of 5 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central and 4 percent in West North Central States more than offset increases of 6 percent in the West and 5 percent in the South Atlantic and in the South Central regions.

Producers received on October 15, 1961 an average of 37.0 cents a dozen for eggs, compared with 35.4 cents a month earlier and 43.8 cents a year earlier. Prices in the Nation's egg markets moved sharply downward during the first three weeks of October, but firmed during the latter part of the month. Breaking activity was generally light, being rather selective as to weight of eggs.

Prices received by producers for broilers in mid-October averaged 12.0 cents per pound live weight, up slightly from the September record low price of 11.7 cents per pound, but down 3.8 cents from October 15, 1960. Live offerings during the month were fully ample for the light demand. Prices received for farm chickens (mostly hens) on October 15, 1961 averaged 8.1 cents a pound live weight, compared with 11.9 cents a year earlier. This October 15, 1961 price was the lowest of record.

Turkey prices received by producers in mid-October averaged 17.4 cents per pound live weight, the lowest October level since 1940. The average price in mid-September was 18.4 cents per pound and in mid-October 1960 was 25.6 cents per pound. At the close of the month, the tone of the market was nervous. Holiday trading continued relatively light. Net gain in turkey holdings in the 35 markets for the week ending November 2 was one of the largest of the season.

The average cost of the poultry ration in mid-October was \$3.33 per 100 pounds--up 5 cents from a year earlier. The average cost of the broiler growing mash on October 15, 1961 was \$4.55 per 100 pounds, down 10 cents from a month earlier but the same as a year earlier. Cost of the turkey growing mash on October 15 averaged \$4.55 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.65 a month earlier and \$4.56 a year earlier. At mid-October, the egg-feed, farm chicken-feed, turkey-feed, and broiler-feed price ratios were all considerably less favorable to producers than a year earlier.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CORN FOR GRAIN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1960	Preliminary	Average	1960	Preliminary
	1950-59	1960	1961	1950-59	1960	1961
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Vt.	53.4	62.0	62.0	77	62	62
Mass.	54.9	64.0	64.0	196	128	128
Conn.	53.5	67.0	68.0	218	201	136
N.Y.	51.2	56.0	62.0	11,360	11,816	8,494
N.J.	53.4	71.0	75.0	6,605	7,668	5,700
Pa.	51.0	63.0	68.0	50,475	58,149	59,024
Ohio	53.4	68.0	72.0	187,624	230,044	182,664
Ind.	56.1	68.0	74.0	254,326	344,556	292,448
Ill.	59.2	68.0	77.0	511,052	674,764	641,795
Mich.	48.4	54.0	68.0	72,444	90,882	98,396
Wis.	59.6	62.5	73.0	94,671	108,500	111,544
Minn.	50.6	54.0	64.0	244,672	315,630	317,952
Iowa	55.7	63.5	73.0	569,737	772,541	737,154
Mo.	41.4	52.0	62.0	149,124	210,132	185,380
N.Dak.	24.8	28.0	28.0	10,170	8,932	6,692
S.Dak.	28.9	35.0	36.0	92,263	119,910	103,608
Nebr.	35.0	50.5	50.0	207,142	326,836	268,600
Kans.	29.0	45.5	48.0	47,633	78,488	54,624
Del.	47.7	62.0	60.0	7,122	9,362	7,680
Md.	48.4	60.0	58.0	20,233	25,500	22,446
Va.	39.4	49.0	52.0	29,713	30,723	28,028
W.Va.	43.4	52.0	52.0	6,659	5,096	4,472
N.C.	33.4	48.0	46.0	64,253	84,000	64,400
S.C.	21.8	32.5	34.0	21,512	23,010	19,992
Ga.	21.0	30.5	33.0	46,911	62,312	60,687
Fla.	19.7	29.0	32.0	6,654	3,903	2,248
Ky.	38.9	48.0	52.0	70,194	73,392	57,252
Tenn.	30.6	39.0	41.0	49,551	52,806	42,763
Ala.	22.2	26.0	34.0	44,916	44,330	48,110
Miss.	24.2	25.5	37.0	36,618	26,877	33,522
Ark.	23.8	31.5	34.0	15,833	9,608	7,140
La.	23.5	27.0	36.0	12,746	9,126	9,504
Okla.	21.1	33.5	36.0	8,926	6,901	5,400
Texas	20.9	22.0	28.0	38,502	27,522	26,264
Mont.	27.8	48.0	43.0	207	144	129
Idaho	64.0	73.0	76.0	1,058	1,533	1,748
Wyo.	33.8	48.0	60.0	532	960	1,200
Colo.	35.6	49.5	63.0	9,893	12,424	10,269
N.Mex.	21.5	33.0	31.0	622	561	496
Ariz.	19.6	16.5	18.0	570	346	360
Utah	51.1	60.0	64.0	204	180	256
Wash.	70.9	80.0	85.0	1,681	4,720	3,570
Oreg.	60.6	69.0	68.0	1,050	2,277	1,700
Calif.	59.4	72.0	72.0	7,742	9,360	7,776
U.S.	44.1	54.5	60.9	3,013,797	3,891,212	3,548,813

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1950-59	1960	1961	1950-59	1960	1961
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N.Y.	16.4	17.0	20.0	90	51	40
N.J.	20.4	24.5	25.0	615	808	775
Pa.	18.4	23.0	24.0	316	161	144
Ohio	23.2	25.0	28.5	28,153	37,850	48,336
Ind.	23.6	27.0	28.0	46,838	65,205	79,548
Ill.	24.6	26.0	29.0	107,187	129,298	159,732
Mich.	21.2	21.0	27.0	3,662	4,641	6,804
Wis.	15.4	16.0	18.0	1,139	1,536	2,088
Minn.	19.2	20.0	24.0	37,543	41,800	55,680
Iowa	23.5	26.0	29.0	51,965	67,574	102,022
Mo.	19.6	21.5	24.5	34,995	50,396	61,887
N.Dak.	13.8	13.0	13.5	1,517	2,288	2,727
S.Dak.	14.2	17.0	18.0	2,072	1,700	2,232
Nebr.	21.3	28.0	25.0	2,749	4,172	6,250
Kans.	13.1	22.0	22.0	5,295	12,892	15,444
Del.	18.8	24.0	24.0	2,105	4,536	4,896
Md.	20.4	26.0	24.0	2,949	5,850	6,384
Va.	18.6	22.5	21.0	4,036	7,200	7,392
N.C.	18.4	22.5	23.5	6,556	11,902	14,006
S.C.	13.1	19.5	21.0	3,147	9,730	11,739
Ga.	12.3	17.0	18.0	645	1,275	1,368
Fla.	20.4	26.0	27.0	523	780	972
Ky.	18.8	22.0	25.0	2,615	4,378	5,025
Tenn.	19.0	22.0	23.0	4,650	8,668	9,545
Ala.	19.5	24.0	25.0	1,982	3,192	3,800
Miss.	17.3	22.5	24.0	10,704	20,610	26,208
Ark.	18.4	21.0	21.0	24,003	50,589	54,138
La.	19.0	24.0	25.0	1,980	5,184	6,200
Okla.	13.1	20.0	21.0	682	2,480	3,045
Texas	1/21.4	27.0	28.0	446	2,025	2,408
U.S.	21.4	23.6	25.9	391,162	558,771	700,835

1/ Short-time average.

RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1950-59	1960	1961	1950-59	1960	1961
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 1/	bags 1/	bags 1/
Mo.	2,808	3,400	3,500	106	129	147
Miss.	2,705	2,950	3,350	1,108	1,298	1,508
Ark.	2,688	3,500	3,550	11,365	13,440	13,632
La.	2,402	2,900	3,000	12,515	13,282	13,740
Texas	2,798	3,100	2,750	13,331	12,927	11,468
Calif.	3,675	4,700	4,800	11,257	13,536	13,824
U.S.	2,802	3,424	3,403	49,683	54,612	54,319

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1960	Preliminary	Average	1960	Preliminary
	1950-59	1960	1961	1950-59	1960	1961
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Ind.	38.8	53.0	57.0	425	1,272	1,026
Ill.	1/50.8	52.0	60.0	305	676	420
Iowa	1/44.8	55.0	60.0	3,459	2,365	1,140
Mo.	27.2	45.0	48.0	8,270	20,340	11,808
S.Dak.	19.0	36.0	35.0	2,434	6,480	6,755
Nebr.	25.8	50.5	49.5	26,203	86,102	59,103
Kans.	20.5	39.0	40.0	65,857	162,786	106,840
Va.	1/32.1	38.0	39.0	1/296	304	312
N.C.	28.2	36.0	34.0	1,783	3,024	1,870
S.C.	19.0	23.5	26.0	168	164	182
Ga.	1/20.6	24.0	26.0	1/516	720	650
Ky.	1/37.0	44.0	46.0	1/983	924	690
Tenn.	24.8	34.0	36.0	780	1,088	720
Ala.	19.2	24.0	24.0	535	480	408
Miss.	21.1	34.0	37.0	454	476	333
Ark.	21.5	24.0	27.0	1,286	456	270
La.	23.8	27.0	26.0	158	162	104
Okla.	15.8	30.5	32.0	13,003	23,760	18,688
Texas	25.6	38.0	46.0	149,134	258,552	234,738
Colo.	14.0	24.0	39.0	5,768	7,344	8,970
N.Mex.	18.7	37.0	42.0	4,916	8,769	7,560
Ariz.	48.6	58.0	63.0	4,150	6,380	5,544
Calif.	52.6	67.0	69.0	8,910	15,611	13,662
U.S.	23.8	39.8	44.2	298,968	608,235	481,793

1/ Short-time average.

PASTURE

State	Condition November 1			State	Condition November 1		
	Average	1960	1961		Average	1960	1961
	1950-59	1960	1961		1950-59	1960	1961
	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	82	82	89	W.Va.	71	85	81
N.H.	83	90	97	N.C.	73	82	67
Vt.	83	87	92	S.C.	66	78	52
Mass.	80	94	89	Ga.	68	76	58
R.I.	81	92	95	Fla.	76	77	64
Conn.	79	88	88	Ky.	72	78	70
N.Y.	80	77	85	Tenn.	67	82	67
N.J.	71	78	74	Ala.	65	80	64
Pa.	72	77	68	Miss.	66	74	74
Ohio	77	66	81	Ark.	64	76	69
Ind.	78	77	86	La.	68	75	74
Ill.	75	75	87	Okla.	63	89	88
Mich.	78	81	90	Texas	60	85	82
Wis.	74	86	85	Mont.	79	66	59
Minn.	75	77	81	Idaho	85	80	83
Iowa	78	91	94	Wyo.	75	62	81
Mo.	62	63	82	Colo.	67	72	89
N.Dak.	69	64	57	N.Mex.	67	85	80
S.Dak.	69	74	69	Ariz.	80	85	83
Nebr.	72	79	84	Utah	76	68	73
Kans.	67	85	88	Nev.	83	69	66
Del.	72	81	75	Wash.	80	68	70
Md.	72	82	67	Oreg.	83	82	79
Va.	68	84	79	Calif.	77	69	68
				U.S.	72	78	80

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Production	
		Average 1950-59	Preliminary 1961	Average 1950-59	Preliminary 1961
		Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:					
Virginia	11	1,380	1,590	122,834	111,300
North Carolina	11	1,298	1,630	298,762	291,770
Total Old Belt	11	1,321	1,619	421,596	403,070
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,517	1,980	439,487	441,540
North Carolina	13	1,504	1,920	110,476	106,560
South Carolina	13	1,509	1,845	159,300	147,600
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,507	1,876	269,776	254,160
Georgia	14	1,315	1,845	116,590	129,150
Florida	14	1,258	1,595	22,426	22,011
Alabama	14	1,112	1,575	551	704
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,304	1,913	139,568	151,865
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,420	1,796	1,270,427	1,250,635
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:					
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,226	1,220	10,756	8,906
Kentucky	22	1,242	1,360	9,883	7,888
Tennessee	22	1,406	1,455	24,912	19,206
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,356	1,426	34,795	27,094
Kentucky	23	1,164	1,380	9,275	7,866
Tennessee	23	1,184	1,315	2,154	1,578
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	1,167	1,369	11,429	9,444
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	1,289	1,369	56,979	45,444
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:					
3A Light Air-cured					
Ohio	31	1,474	1,595	16,403	14,514
Indiana	31	1,509	1,565	12,816	10,955
Missouri	31	1,234	1,625	4,600	4,712
Virginia	31	1,837	2,015	21,812	20,553
West Virginia	31	1,448	1,485	4,008	3,712
North Carolina	31	1,664	1,940	19,802	18,430
Kentucky	31	1,460	1,625	359,664	320,125
Tennessee	31	1,488	1,595	103,971	91,712
Total Burley Belt	31	1,489	1,639	543,159	484,713
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	841	875	37,492	32,812
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,417	1,553	580,651	517,525

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre			Production		
		Pounds		Average 1950-59	Pounds		Average 1950-59
		1960	1961		1960	1961	
3B Dark Air-cured							
Kentucky	35	1,336	1,400	1,525	12,864	9,380	10,675
Tennessee	35	1,363	1,420	1,550	3,947	2,840	3,100
Total One Sucker	35	1,342	1,405	1,531	16,842	12,220	13,775
Total Green River Belt (Ky)	36	1,228	1,400	1,475	8,231	6,020	6,490
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	1,010	995	1,100	3,113	1,791	2,310
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	1,260	1,353	1,456	28,186	20,031	22,575
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:							
Total Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,592	1,700	1,700	47,682	52,700	52,700
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	1,473	1,525	1,800	6,904	6,558	7,920
Total, Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,580	1,679	1,712	54,586	59,258	60,620
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:							
Total, Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,685	1,715	1,525	10,650	3,602	2,898
Massachusetts	52	1,885	1,960	2,125	6,502	2,548	1,912
Connecticut	52	1,797	1,880	1,900	1,894	658	475
Total, Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,867	1,943	2,076	8,396	3,206	2,387
Total, Southern Wisconsin	54	1,554	1,600	1,625	8,590	9,120	9,425
Total, Northern Wisconsin	55	1,518	1,500	1,520	13,791	13,350	12,920
Total, Cigar Binder Types	51-55	1,622	1,596	1,593	1/41,578	29,278	27,630
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:							
Massachusetts	61	1,273	1,440	1,150	2,302	3,024	2,300
Connecticut	61	1,205	1,420	1,400	7,513	8,946	8,260
Total, Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,220	1,425	1,337	9,815	11,970	10,560
Georgia	62	1,242	1,520	1,520	1,376	1,976	1,824
Florida	62	1,270	1,500	1,520	5,124	7,050	6,688
Total, Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,264	1,504	1,520	6,500	9,026	8,512
Total, Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,237	1,458	1,413	16,316	20,996	19,072
Total, All Cigar Types	41-62	1,531	1,610	1,620	112,480	109,532	107,322
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:							
Total Louisiana Perique	72	625	1,000	1,300	173	320	299
UNITED STATES	All	1,418	1,703	1,720	2,048,896	1,943,487	2,008,275

1/Includes Massachusetts, type 51 through 1955; type 53 through 1953; and Minnesota, type 55 through 1956.

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1950-59	1960	1961	1950-59	1960	1961
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Va.	1,854	1,890	1,900	216,167	196,560	197,600
N.C.	1,502	1,810	1,775	287,302	318,560	312,400
Total (Va.-						
N.C. area)	1,629	1,840	1,821	505,652	515,120	510,000
S.C.	850	1,150	1,150	10,356	12,650	11,500
Ga.	944	1,240	1,200	510,208	589,000	570,000
Fla.	947	1,200	1,300	53,873	56,400	62,400
Ala.	861	1,135	1,100	199,347	216,785	210,100
Miss.	389	400	400	2,582	2,000	2,000
Total (S.E.						
area)	917	1,203	1,174	776,366	876,835	856,000
Okla.	760	1,430	1,275	97,126	157,300	147,900
Texas	550	785	825	173,368	223,725	235,125
N.Mex.	1,326	1,740	2,000	7,826	11,136	14,000
Total (S.W.						
area)	618	977	973	280,584	392,161	397,025
U.S.	979	1,265	1,244	1,562,602	1,784,116	1,763,025

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1950-59	1960	1961	1950-59	1960	1961
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
Maine	866	1,500	---	41	15	---
New York	1,026	1,250	1,370	1,263	1,162	1,206
Michigan	968	1,200	1,400	4,292	6,300	7,196
Total N.E.	979	1,208	1,396	5,596	7,477	8,402
Nebraska	1,558	1,500	1,800	1,029	1,055	1,314
Montana	1,544	1,670	1,800	191	200	234
Idaho	1,741	1,650	1,890	2,338	2,326	2,155
Wyoming	1,385	1,450	1,550	819	928	852
Washington	1,876	1,750	1,900	663	718	513
Total N.W.	1,639	1,592	1,797	5,040	5,237	5,068
Kansas	---	810	1,150	---	122	276
Colorado	822	800	940	1,775	1,736	2,181
New Mexico	475	580	700	149	70	98
Arizona	456	275	---	32	6	---
Utah	422	300	500	34	18	35
Total S.W.	745	775	935	1,990	1,952	2,590
California						
Large Lima	1,648	1,543	1,600	1,120	756	752
Baby Lima	1,681	1,868	1,850	575	467	518
Other	1,224	1,289	1,300	2,390	2,023	2,249
Total Calif.	1,374	1,405	1,419	4,085	3,246	3,519
United States	1,157	1,252	1,390	16,711	17,912	19,579

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1960	Preliminary	Average	1960	Preliminary
	1950-59	1960	1961	1950-59	1960	1961
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Ohio	13.4	14.6	15.5	239	328	341
Mich.	12.8	13.9	15.8	839	943	1,138
Wis.	10.9	9.3	13.0	92	55	91
Minn.	11.2	12.6	13.0	728	1,018	1,248
N.Dak.	11.0	13.3	12.5	371	564	588
S.Dak.	12.2	12.1	10.5	60	75	96
Nebr.	14.7	17.8	17.0	839	1,226	1,360
Kans.	12.1	17.1	16.0	87	154	168
Mont.	14.0	13.9	15.5	710	841	1,038
Idaho	19.4	18.3	19.0	1,536	1,740	2,318
Wyo.	14.4	15.3	14.5	500	635	740
Colo.	16.2	17.8	14.8	2,036	2,761	2,501
Utah	15.5	17.0	15.5	454	536	388
Wash.	22.8	20.9	23.5	654	782	1,269
Oreg.	23.3	23.2	23.5	412	470	517
Calif. 1/	20.2	20.3	19.0	3,683	4,198	4,389
Other States	14.7	16.1	17.0	85	95	90
U.S.	16.4	17.2	16.8	13,324	16,421	18,280

1/ Relates to year of harvest.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1960	Preliminary	Average	1960	Preliminary
	1950-59	1960	1961	1950-59	1960	1961
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Louisiana	21.3	21.9	24.5	5,634	6,109	7,178
Florida	35.5	31.8	36.0	1,376	1,612	2,124
U.S.	23.1	23.4	26.4	7,010	7,721	9,302

Area and State	APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/ Production 2/			
	Average	1959	1960	Preliminary
	1950-59			1961
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Eastern States:				
Maine	1,213	1,970	1,420	2,000
New Hampshire	1,215	1,630	1,050	1,450
Vermont	908	1,000	1,030	950
Massachusetts	2,557	3,000	2,250	3,150
Rhode Island	173	210	120	200
Connecticut	1,323	1,490	1,050	1,450
New York	17,525	20,000	17,500	23,000
New Jersey	2,866	3,500	2,500	3,200
Pennsylvania	6,955	10,500	7,000	9,800
Delaware	315	360	250	300
Maryland	1,268	1,660	1,300	1,500
Virginia	9,743	10,900	10,200	10,200
West Virginia	4,744	6,300	4,700	5,500
North Carolina	1,490	1,700	2,500	2,200
<u>Total Eastern States</u>	<u>52,294</u>	<u>64,220</u>	<u>52,870</u>	<u>64,900</u>
Central States:				
Ohio	3,188	3,300	3,700	3,300
Indiana	1,461	1,880	1,900	1,350
Illinois	2,403	2,300	2,100	2,300
Michigan	10,260	13,500	11,300	16,000
Wisconsin	1,295	1,640	1,470	1,800
Minnesota	261	335	280	370
Iowa	193	300	160	350
Missouri	922	1,090	1,250	1,400
Nebraska	52	68	65	---
Kansas	220	230	210	240
Kentucky	306	310	460	290
Tennessee	298	300	430	300
Arkansas	272	170	300	180
<u>Total Central States</u>	<u>21,132</u>	<u>25,423</u>	<u>23,625</u>	<u>27,880</u>
Western States:				
Montana	70	44	20	40
Idaho	1,412	1,350	500	1,200
Colorado	1,154	4/ 800	800	1,400
New Mexico	553	480	280	370
Utah	392	360	230	200
Washington	24,100	21,700	4/ 19,500	19,100
Oregon	2,260	2,030	1,800	1,550
California	8,481	10,440	8,890	10,200
<u>Total Western States</u>	<u>38,421</u>	<u>37,204</u>	<u>32,020</u>	<u>34,060</u>
<u>United States</u>	<u>111,848</u>	<u>126,847</u>	<u>108,515</u>	<u>126,840</u>

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): 1959-Maine, 39; New Hampshire, 49; Vermont, 25; Connecticut, 82; New York, 700; New Jersey, 270; Pennsylvania, 250; Delaware, 50; Maryland, 30; West Virginia, 63; Wisconsin, 25; Iowa, 15. 3/ Estimates discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season. 4/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit as follows (1,000 bushels): 1959-Colorado, 9; 1960-Washington, 100.

PEARS				
State	Production 1/			
	Average	1959	1960	Preliminary
	1950-59	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Conn.	53	55	35	65
N.Y.	549	650	525	750
Pa.	146	125	110	115
Ohio	103	75	67	2/
Ill.	92	45	35	2/
Mich.	1,041	1,400	1,250	1,600
Mo.	81	50	45	2/
Va.	55	17	20	2/
W.Va.	46	28	45	2/
N.C.	72	25	55	2/
Ga.	128	80	72	2/
Ky.	52	30	35	2/
Tenn.	79	55	50	2/
Ala.	76	61	85	2/
Miss.	90	53	70	2/
Ark.	58	50	50	2/
La.	50	50	55	2/
Okla.	50	42	36	2/
Texas	132	150	145	140
Idaho	82	60	50	60
Colo.	206	235	30	245
Utah	223	140	3/ 200	125
Wash.	5,018	3/ 4,080	3/ 3,130	4,300
Oreg.	5,285	3/ 5,110	3/ 4,300	4,700
Calif.	15,343	16,876	15,126	14,751
U.S.	29,220	29,542	25,621	26,851

Pears: Production in tons by varieties, California, Washington and Oregon				
State	Production			
	Average	1959	1960	Preliminary
	1950-59	1959	1960	1961
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wash., all	125,462	102,000	78,250	107,500
Bartlett	88,775	71,500	47,500	75,000
Other	36,688	30,500	30,750	32,500
Oreg., all	132,125	127,750	107,500	117,500
Bartlett	54,075	52,000	45,750	55,000
Other	78,050	75,750	61,750	62,500
Calif., all	368,200	405,000	363,000	354,000
Bartlett	326,800	366,000	331,000	320,000
Other	41,400	39,000	32,000	34,000
3 States, all	625,788	634,750	548,750	579,000
Bartlett	469,650	489,500	424,250	450,000
Other	156,138	145,250	124,500	129,000

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Estimates discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season.

3/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1959-Washington, 18,000 bushels (450 tons); Oregon, 18,000 bushels (450 tons); 1960-Utah, 8,000 bushels; Washington, 16,000 bushels (400 tons); Oregon, 30,000 bushels (750 tons).

GRAPES

State	Production ^{1/}			
	Average 1950-59	1959	1960	Preliminary 1961
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	83,250	91,000	122,000	120,000
New Jersey	1,210	800	950	1,000
Pennsylvania	24,140	28,000	33,500	35,000
Ohio	15,030	13,100	15,200	15,000
Indiana	920	600	700	2/
Illinois	1,275	600	450	2/
Michigan	42,700	56,500	65,000	34,000
Iowa	1,540	800	600	600
Missouri	3,580	3,600	4,100	4,100
Kansas	670	400	400	2/
Virginia	631	250	270	2/
North Carolina	1,570	900	950	950
South Carolina	1,340	1,800	2,400	3,000
Georgia	1,365	950	1,200	1,200
Arkansas	6,980	7,700	7,800	4,500
Arizona	4,770	10,200	8,070	8,980
Washington	39,610	57,500	38,400	51,000
Oregon	895	1,000	650	2/
California, all	2,705,400	2,861,000	2,694,000	2,855,000
Wine varieties	580,500	580,000	511,000	485,000
Table varieties	561,000	532,000	560,000	450,000
Raisin varieties	1,563,900	1,749,000	1,623,000	1,920,000
Raisins ^{3/}	209,300	223,000	194,000	---
Not dried	726,700	857,000	847,000	---
United States	2,937,176	3,136,700	2,996,640	3,134,330

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

^{2/} Estimates discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season.

^{3/} Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop and State	1,000 boxes 2/		Equivalent tons	
	Average 1950-59	1960	Average 1950-59	1960
	Indicated 1961		Indicated 1961	
ORANGES:				
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 3/				
Calif.	14,370	9,000	7,500	544,700
Fla., All	47,970	51,000	54,000	2,158,700
Temple	2,310	4,000	5,000	104,000
Other	45,660	47,000	49,000	2,054,700
Texas	1,142	2,000	1,900	51,410
Ariz.	472	440	550	17,900
La.	167	275	325	7,516
Total above				
Varieties	64,122	62,715	64,275	2,780,226
VALENCIA:				
Calif.	22,624	16,000	—	858,900
Fla.	36,210	35,700	45,000	1,629,500
Texas	518	1,500	1,800	23,280
Ariz.	641	720	900	24,250
Total				
Valencia	59,992	53,920	—	2,535,930
ALL ORANGES:				
Calif.	36,994	25,000	—	1,403,600
Fla.	84,180	86,700	99,000	3,788,200
Texas	1,660	3,500	3,700	74,690
Ariz.	1,113	1,160	1,450	42,150
La.	167	275	325	7,516
U.S., All				
Oranges	124,114	116,635	—	5,316,156
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Fla., All	35,100	31,600	35,000	1,404,000
Seedless	19,250	19,200	22,000	770,000
Pink	—	7,300	7,700	—
White	—	11,900	14,300	—
Other	15,850	12,400	13,000	634,000
Texas	2,970	6,800	6,500	118,800
Ariz.	2,585	2,260	2,400	83,230
Calif., All	2,482	2,640	—	82,240
Desert Valleys	936	1,240	1,300	30,140
Other Areas	1,546	1,400	—	52,100
Total				
Grapefruit	43,137	43,300	—	1,688,270
LEMONS:				
Calif.	14,917	13,600	15,500	575,100
Ariz.	4/ 735	540	1,400	4/ 27,900
U.S.				
Lemons	15,064	14,140	16,900	580,680
LIMES:				
Fla.	328	310	330	13,120
TANGELLOS:				
Fla.	329	500	800	14,818
TANGERINES:				
Fla.	4,320	4,900	3,800	194,350

- 1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For some States in certain years production includes quantities not harvested, or harvested but not utilized, on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity. Estimates of such quantities for 1960 crops were: Oranges - California, Navel and Miscellaneous, 140,000 boxes (5,750 tons); California, Valencia, 50,000 boxes (1,875 tons); Grapefruit - California, Desert Valleys, 10,000 boxes (340 tons).
- 2/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges - California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit - California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons - 76 lbs.; Limes - 80 lbs.; Tangelos and Tangerines - 90 lbs.
- 3/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.
- 4/ Short-time average.

CONDITION OF CITRUS FRUITS ^{1/}, November 1

Condition-Percent				Condition-Percent			
Crop and State		Average:		Crop and State		Average:	
		1950-59:	1960 : 1961			1950-59:	1960 : 1961
ORANGES:				GRAPEFRUIT:			
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES ^{2/} :				Fla., All			
Calif.	: 71	57	45	Seedless:	: 66	56	61
Fla.	: --	65	67	Other	: 68	54	64
Temple	: 71	69	65	Texas	: 64	59	57
Other	: 60	81	80	Ariz.	: 50	82	72
Texas	: 71	69	83	Calif., All	: 74	76	80
Ariz.	: 59	79	95	D.V.	: 75	73	72
La.	: --	--	--	Other	: 80	78	81
Total above varieties	: 73	73	65	U.S., All	: 73	70	68
VALENCIA ORANGES:	: 70	67	71	Grapefruit	: 64	59	63
Calif.	: 56	77	81	LEMONS:			
Fla.	: 74	71	82	Calif.	: 76	65	75
Texas	: --	--	--	Ariz.	: 65	53	80
Ariz.	: 72	66	57	U.S. Lemons	: 76	65	75
Total, Valencia Oranges	: 71	68	66	LIMES:			
ALL ORANGES:	: 72	66	57	Fla.	: 72	32	88
Calif.	: 71	68	68	TANGELOS:			
Fla.	: 59	79	80	Fla.	: --	54	71
Texas	: 72	70	82	TANGERINES:			
Ariz.	: 59	79	95	Fla.	: 66	71	56
La.	: 71	68	66				
U.S., All Oranges							

^{1/} The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

^{2/} Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and mid-season varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

PRUNES: PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION

State and Season	Production		Farm disposition		Utilization		of sales	
	Production 1/	Production having value 1/	Home use	Sales	Fresh sales	Dried 2/	Processed Canned 3/	Frozen
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
<u>Fresh Basis</u>								
IDAHO								
Av. 1950-59	20,240	19,850	686	19,164	4/19,164	---	---	---
1960	10,600	10,600	230	10,370	4/10,370	---	---	---
1961	19,000	19,000	450	18,550	4/18,550	---	---	---
WASHINGTON								
Av. 1950-59	17,510	17,055	704	16,351	11,602	3/	4,749	3/
1960	10,100	9,875	300	9,575	7,870	3/	1,705	3/
1961	18,500	18,500	300	18,200	9,500	3/	8,700	3/
OREGON								
Av. 1950-59	42,740	41,330	2,076	39,254	8,669	5/10,665	18,425	1,495
1960	4,000	4,000	600	3,400	1,050	5/700	1,500	150
1961	28,000	28,000	1,700	26,300	3,800	5/9,100	12,760	640
<u>Dried Basis</u>								
CALIFORNIA								
Av. 1950-59	151,000	150,250	200	150,050	---	150,050	---	---
1960	139,000	139,000	100	138,900	---	138,900	---	---
1961	138,000	138,000	200	137,800	---	137,800	---	---
<u>Fresh Basis</u>								
UNITED STATES								
Av. 1950-59	457,990	453,860	3,966	449,894	4/39,435	5/385,790	23,174	1,495
1960	372,200	371,975	1,380	370,595	4/19,290	5/347,950	3,205	150
1961	410,500	410,500	2,950	407,550	4/31,850	5/353,600	21,460	640

1/ Differences between production and production having value are economic abandonment.

2/ The drying ratio in Washington and Oregon ranges from 3 to 4 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried; in California the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds fresh to 1 pound dried.

3/ Some quantities frozen, dried, and otherwise processed are included with canned to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

4/ Includes some canned, frozen, and otherwise processed.

5/ Equivalent fresh basis. The corresponding dried tonnage sales figures are:
Oregon: Average 1950-59 - 3,255 tons; 1960 - 210 tons; 1961 - 2,750;
United States: Average 1950-59 - 153,305 tons; 1960 - 139,110 tons; 1961 - 140,550.

PECANS

State	Production					
	Improved varieties 1/			Wild and seedling pecans		
	Average	1960	Preliminary	Average	1960	Preliminary
	1950-59	1960	1961	1950-59	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
N.C.	1,696	1,720	1,600	254	480	300
S.C.	3,727	4,100	6,600	744	1,100	1,400
Ga.	31,760	29,500	53,000	6,850	8,200	12,000
Fla.	2,809	900	3,000	1,970	900	2,000
Ala.	15,210	13,300	29,000	3,170	4,000	6,000
Miss.	4,496	8,500	9,500	5,059	9,300	10,500
Ark.	1,010	2,100	900	4,200	8,400	3,100
La.	3,290	4,500	4,000	12,950	10,500	26,000
Okla.	1,377	3,000	1,500	15,863	38,000	17,500
Texas	5,097	4,600	6,000	27,173	26,400	27,000
N.Mex.	3,617	8,000	3,700	---	---	---
U.S.	74,088	80,220	119,000	78,234	107,280	105,800

State	Production		
	All Pecans		
	Average 1950-59	1960	Preliminary 1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds
N.C.	1,950	2,200	2,100
S.C.	4,471	5,200	8,000
Ga.	38,610	37,700	65,000
Fla.	4,779	1,800	5,000
Ala.	18,380	17,300	35,000
Miss.	9,555	17,800	20,000
Ark.	5,210	10,500	4,000
La.	16,240	15,000	30,000
Okla.	17,240	41,000	19,000
Texas	32,270	31,000	33,000
N.Mex.	3,617	8,000	3,700
U.S.	152,322	187,500	224,800

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Average 1950-59	Production 1/		Preliminary 1961
		1959	1960	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	
AVOCADOS:				
Florida	9,510	1,800		4,400
ALMONDS:				
California	43,560	53,000		70,000
FILBERTS:				
Oregon	7,420	8,400		10,000
Washington	532	550		660
United States	7,952	8,950		10,660
WALNUTS:				
California	66,670	70,300		70,000
Oregon	6,060	2,500		6,100
United States	72,730	72,800		76,100
Condition November 1 (Percent)				
OLIVES:				
California	56	76		61

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not harvested on account of economic conditions.

CRANBERRIES

State	Average 1950-59	Production 1/		Preliminary 1961
		1959	1960	
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	559,400	540,000	805,000	490,000
N.J.	90,600	94,000	86,000	105,000
Wis.	297,300	461,000	379,000	435,000
Wash.	61,450	105,000	42,700	132,000
Oreg.	31,160	51,700	28,000	48,000
United States	1,039,910	1,251,700	1,340,700	1,210,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested Average: 1950-59:	harvested For 1961	Yield per harv. acre Average: 1950-59:	acre Prelim: 1961	Production Average: 1950-59:	Prelim: 1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
WINTER:	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Fla.	13.3	10.0	9.6	153	110	135
Calif.	14.6	11.1	13.9	158	195	220
Total	27.9	21.1	23.5	155.8	154.7	185.3
EARLY SPRING:						
Fla. -Hastings	19.0	22.8	21.0	157	125	190
-Other	4.6	4.5	3.4	110	130	140
Texas	1.9	.9	1.0	57	60	170
Total	25.5	28.2	25.4	138.7	123.7	182.5
LATE SPRING:						
N.C.						
8 N.E. Counties:	14.2	14.7	13.3	125	150	150
Other Counties	9.7	4.0	3.8	73	110	100
S.C.	9.7	6.5	6.0	82	85	85
Ga.	2.2	.5	.4	59	64	67
Ala.-Baldwin	17.9	15.5	12.4	104	140	110
-Other	10.0	6.5	9.0	56	62	100
Miss.	9.4	4.0	3.8	43	51	50
Ark.	11.6	5.5	5.2	51	65	62
Ia.	9.2	4.0	3.8	43	53	52
Okla.	4.7	1.8	1.7	53	65	62
Texas	10.0	7.0	6.3	51	70	75
Ariz.	5.6	9.8	10.3	234	240	260
Calif.	55.7	53.7	58.5	269	315	305
Total	169.9	133.5	134.5	144.4	198.1	200.6
EARLY SUMMER:						
Mo.	9.8	5.0	4.5	71	90	90
Kans.	3.7	2.3	2.8	61	85	90
Del.	7.5	9.8	10.0	165	220	215
Md.	3.6	3.4	3.2	106	145	135
Va.-East. Shore	20.2	23.0	24.0	124	170	170
-Norfolk	3.4	1.6	1.2	96	110	150
-Other	7.3	4.0	3.8	65	60	70
N.C.	11.6	7.0	7.0	66	110	120
Ga.	2.8	.9	.8	40	40	50
Ky.	16.4	10.9	10.4	61	72	65
Tenn.	15.6	9.0	9.0	63	80	80
Texas	7.5	11.3	12.7	148	170	165
Calif.	9.8	9.6	9.3	264	290	310
Total	119.1	97.8	98.7	105.5	149.7	152.2
LATE SUMMER:						
Mass.	2.4	2.2	2.1	158	215	195
R.I.	1.4	1.4	1.4	141	190	170
N.Y.-L.I.	20.4	11.6	9.2	209	270	250
N.J.	24.2	18.5	18.0	179	240	230
Pa.	5.3	4.0	3.8	146	205	210
Ohio	7.8	5.2	5.2	140	175	165
Ind.	5.6	3.3	3.2	121	185	150
Ill.	5.0	3.1	3.1	73	80	90
Mich.	7.0	6.9	7.1	105	125	160
Wis.	20.0	19.5	21.5	135	170	170

CROP PRODUCTION, November 1961

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

POTATOES, IRISH--Continued										
		Acreage harvested			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
Seasonal group and State	Average:	For		Average:	Prelim:	Average:		Prelim:		
	1950-59:	1960	harvest	1950-59:	1960	inary:	1950-59:	1960	inary	
	1961:	1961		1961:	1961:	1961:	1961:	1961:	1961:	
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000	
L. SUMMER-Con.:	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
Minn.	5.4	6.3	6.1	132	155	160	711	976	976	
Nebr.	5.6	3.9	3.9	101	145	150	556	566	585	
Md.	2.8	1.8	1.8	75	105	105	210	189	189	
Va.	4.8	3.0	2.6	72	65	70	343	195	182	
W. Va.	12.7	10.0	9.0	66	73	67	832	730	603	
N. C.	4.3	2.8	2.8	84	105	110	356	294	308	
Idaho	9.6	11.0	11.4	220	210	230	2,128	2,310	2,622	
Colo.	10.8	11.8	11.5	224	205	190	2,432	2,419	2,185	
N. Mex.	1.6	2.3	3.4	118	185	160	214	426	544	
Wash.	17.9	20.0	23.0	268	290	285	4,834	5,800	6,555	
Oreg.	10.8	13.0	13.0	211	230	240	2,271	2,990	3,120	
Calif.	12.1	8.9	8.6	269	290	285	3,246	2,581	2,451	
Total	198.5	170.5	171.7	170.8	202.7	201.6	33,636	34,552	34,514	
FALL:										
Maine	137.4	147.0	144.0	253	229	250	34,630	33,663	36,000	
N. H.	2.8	1.7	1.6	167	185	190	454	314	304	
Vt.	3.5	2.4	2.4	149	175	165	514	420	396	
Mass.	5.2	5.3	5.1	167	225	200	868	1,192	1,020	
R. I.	3.6	4.4	4.1	208	260	240	750	1,144	984	
Conn.	7.3	6.7	6.2	195	235	230	1,401	1,574	1,426	
N. Y.-L. I.	30.1	33.4	34.8	219	270	260	6,649	9,018	9,048	
-Upstate	48.2	42.0	44.0	174	195	225	8,314	8,190	9,900	
Pa.	50.5	36.0	35.2	159	190	195	7,811	6,840	6,864	
8 East.-Fall:	288.5	278.9	277.4	213.2	223.6	237.7	61,392	62,355	65,942	
Ohio	14.2	11.3	11.3	154	195	200	2,180	2,204	2,260	
Ind.	5.6	4.0	4.2	198	245	210	1,112	980	882	
Mich.	51.6	39.5	41.0	130	164	185	6,531	6,478	7,585	
Wis.	33.2	32.5	33.5	143	185	200	4,706	6,012	6,700	
Minn.	77.8	99.0	114.0	112	125	115	8,714	12,375	13,110	
Iowa	6.9	3.7	4.0	86	120	140	562	444	560	
N. Dak.	94.0	112.0	119.0	116	128	109	10,962	14,336	12,971	
S. Dak.	10.3	6.9	6.8	82	85	95	850	586	646	
Nebr.	18.8	11.2	10.9	154	185	175	2,883	2,072	1,908	
9 Cent.-Fall:	312.4	320.1	344.7	123.5	142.1	135.3	38,501	45,487	46,622	
Mont.	9.2	8.2	7.5	138	140	160	1,269	1,148	1,200	
Idaho	161.6	224.0	264.0	190	182	205	31,043	40,768	54,120	
Wyo.	4.6	4.2	4.0	137	160	170	630	672	680	
Colo.	43.4	44.2	49.5	191	215	220	8,301	9,503	10,890	
Utah	10.2	8.6	9.0	155	170	165	1,575	1,462	1,485	
Nev.	1.5	1.0	1.1	198	220	210	306	220	231	
Wash.	15.1	15.0	19.0	238	285	270	3,633	4,275	5,130	
Oreg.	25.2	22.0	24.0	236	220	260	5,970	4,840	6,240	
Calif.	16.6	19.6	20.8	246	220	280	4,064	4,312	5,824	
9 West.-Fall:	287.4	346.8	398.9	196.5	193.8	215.1	56,792	67,200	85,800	
Total Fall	888.3	945.8	1,021.0	176.3	185.1	194.3	156,685	175,042	198,364	
U. S.	1,429.3	1,474.8	1,474.8	184.3	184.3	184.3	234,592	283,971	283,971	
		1,326.9		164.6		192.5		257,435		

POTATOES, IRISH 1962 CROP

Seasonal group and State	Acreage Harvested : Average : 1951-60	Acreage For harvest : 1961	Acreage For harvest : 1962	Yield per harv. acre : Average : 1951-60	Yield per harv. acre : 1961	Yield per harv. acre : cated : 1962	Production : Average : 1951-60	Production : 1961	Production : cated : 1962
	: 1,000 acres	: 1,000 acres	: 1,000 acres	: Cwt.	: Cwt.	: Cwt.	: cwt.	: cwt.	: cwt.
Winter:									
Florida	: 13.3	9.6	8.0	149	135	Dec. 11	1,990	1,296	Dec. 11
California	: 14.4	13.9	14.5	164	220	" "	2,337	3,058	" "
Total	: 27.7	23.5	22.5	156.8	185.3	" "	4,327	4,354	" "

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre : Average : 1950-59	Yield per acre : 1960	Yield per acre : Preliminary : 1961	Production : Average : 1950-59	Production : 1960	Production : Preliminary : 1961
	: 1,000 cwt.	: 1,000 cwt.	: 1,000 cwt.	: 1,000 cwt.	: 1,000 cwt.	: 1,000 cwt.
N. J.	: 88	105	100	1,377	1,470	1,400
Mo.	: 64	100	85	128	120	94
Kans.	: 54	80	80	59	104	104
Md.	: 109	135	135	530	540	459
Va.	: 84	112	100	1,453	2,072	1,680
N.C.	: 64	90	92	2,544	2,160	2,024
S.C.	: 51	57	56	1,177	456	448
Ga.	: 52	64	65	1,129	832	845
Fla.	: 46	45	50	159	90	80
Ky.	: 55	62	55	265	143	121
Tenn.	: 60	87	75	664	478	375
Ala.	: 46	57	55	832	570	522
Miss.	: 50	58	68	1,131	870	993
Ark.	: 51	77	75	314	300	270
La.	: 58	62	65	4,791	3,100	3,250
Okla.	: 50	65	70	123	117	133
Texas	: 49	80	70	1,246	1,200	1,190
N. Mex.	: 1/105	88	100	1/ 147	114	170
Calif.	: 73	75	80	859	900	1,040
U.S.	: 59.9	77.1	76.1	18,898	15,636	15,198

1/ 1959 only.

OCTOBER EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during 1960	Number of layers on hand during 1961	Eggs per 100 layers 1960	Eggs per 100 layers 1961	During 1960	Total eggs produced 1961	Jan.-Oct. 1960	incl. 1961
	Thou.	Thou.	Number	Number	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Maine	3,633	3,532	1,668	1,668	61	59	610	633
N. H.	1,566	1,500	1,674	1,693	26	25	264	256
Vt.	734	695	1,779	1,804	13	13	135	125
Mass.	3,084	2,796	1,761	1,736	54	49	549	507
R. I.	372	344	1,720	1,730	6	6	62	60
Conn.	3,158	2,872	1,860	1,798	59	52	544	495
N. Y.	8,956	8,664	1,649	1,717	148	149	1,561	1,455
N. J.	10,249	10,226	1,562	1,587	160	162	1,711	1,634
Pa.	16,476	16,048	1,674	1,686	276	271	2,927	2,777
N. Atl.	48,228	46,677	1,665	1,684	803	786	8,363	7,942
Ohio	11,848	11,472	1,649	1,690	195	194	2,070	1,921
Ind.	11,298	10,801	1,717	1,708	194	184	2,108	1,962
Ill.	11,642	11,040	1,562	1,612	182	178	2,022	1,900
Mich.	6,872	6,632	1,662	1,711	114	113	1,205	1,139
Wis.	8,980	8,615	1,488	1,631	134	141	1,645	1,574
E.N.Cent.	50,640	48,560	1,617	1,668	819	810	9,050	8,496
Minn.	15,526	15,290	1,556	1,646	242	252	2,938	2,881
Iowa	20,410	20,570	1,575	1,578	321	325	3,985	3,760
Mo.	8,786	8,577	1,361	1,462	120	125	1,448	1,419
N. Dak.	2,196	2,170	1,197	1,221	26	26	358	360
S. Dak.	6,816	7,314	1,395	1,472	95	108	1,250	1,247
Nebr.	8,726	8,544	1,445	1,500	126	128	1,570	1,495
Kans.	6,486	5,877	1,451	1,531	94	90	1,141	1,020
W.N.Cent.	68,946	68,342	1,485	1,542	1,024	1,054	12,690	12,182
Del.	700	690	1,513	1,472	11	10	113	107
Md.	1,586	1,472	1,442	1,472	23	22	281	244
Va.	5,447	5,902	1,519	1,612	83	95	929	958
W. Va.	1,997	1,950	1,407	1,494	28	29	330	320
N. C.	9,990	10,662	1,593	1,655	159	176	1,714	1,761
S. C.	3,963	4,482	1,690	1,655	67	74	677	729
Ca.	10,854	11,516	1,643	1,717	178	198	1,855	1,958
Fla.	4,821	5,336	1,742	1,863	84	99	857	944
S. Atl.	39,358	42,010	1,608	1,673	633	703	6,756	7,021
Ky.	5,032	5,078	1,302	1,355	66	69	767	778
Tenn.	4,986	5,045	1,438	1,451	72	73	825	767
Ala.	6,596	7,104	1,637	1,606	108	114	1,096	1,138
Miss.	6,390	7,035	1,538	1,553	98	109	989	1,060
Ark.	4,491	5,832	1,451	1,649	65	96	766	891
La.	2,810	2,848	1,407	1,442	40	41	437	434
Okla.	3,048	3,031	1,296	1,488	40	45	533	508
Texas	12,548	13,560	1,488	1,534	187	208	2,060	2,221
S. Cent.	45,901	49,533	1,473	1,524	676	755	7,473	7,797
Mont.	1,034	1,016	1,463	1,507	15	15	172	167
Idaho	1,263	1,297	1,717	1,720	22	22	224	221
Wyo.	297	310	1,442	1,680	4	5	49	48
Colo.	1,304	1,270	1,463	1,488	19	19	239	216
N. Mex.	691	774	1,504	1,640	10	13	114	128
Ariz.	747	699	1,720	1,668	13	12	135	121
Utah	1,378	1,334	1,798	1,841	25	25	261	254
Nev.	71	74	1,445	1,457	1	1	10	10
Wash.	4,590	4,671	1,913	1,872	88	87	874	881
Oreg.	2,714	2,906	1,804	1,804	49	52	499	522
Calif.	26,344	28,734	1,879	1,897	495	545	4,725	5,209
West.	40,433	43,085	1,833	1,848	741	796	7,302	7,777
U. S.	293,506	298,207	1,600	1,644	4,696	4,904	51,634	51,215

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